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The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON. [TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.] $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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The Weekly Shelby News,

Devoted to Politics, Literary, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent (free of postage in Shelby county,) to single subscribers, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE,

or, $2 50 payable within six months after subscribing—at which time all subscriptions will be considered due, and chargeable with interest. No paper discontinued (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

☞ Any person procuring us FIVE subscribers and remitting us $10, will receive a copy one year gratis. 20 copies $30; and larger clubs at the same rate.

☞ All letters and communications through the post office to the Editor must be sent free of postage.

The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion,..	$ 1 00
Each additional insertion,	25
Post and Processioning Notices, each	1 50
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For 12 lines or less six months	7 00
For 12 lines or less twelve months	12 00
Quarter a column 12 months, or a column 3..	30 00
Half a column 12 months, or a column 6	40 00
One column for 12 months,	60 00

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☞ Announcement of Marriages and Deaths published *gratis*. Obituary Notices, Tributes of Respect, etc., will be charged *five cents per each eight words;—the money to accompany the manuscript.*

Having recently added a variety of new type to our JOB OFFICE, we are now prepared to execute all orders for any and every kind of Job Printing, in the most elegant style, on short notice, and at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction.

☞ *Ornamental Printing* with gold, bronzes and colored inks.

LOCAL MEMORANDUMS.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Police Judge:—Fielding Winlock.
Town Marshal:—John Willis.
Trustees:—R. Neel, Chairman, R. C. Tevis, L. W. Shaffar, J. F. Hickman, J. W. Hickman, C. C. Watts, R. A. C. Martin.
Treasurer:—Jacob M. Owen.
Clerk and Collector:—John Churchill.
Street Surveyor, Watch, &c.—

CIRCUIT COURT.

☞ Terms commence on the third Monday in March and September, and continue twelve juridical days.
Judge—William F. Bullock, of Louisville.
Com'lth's Attorney:—E. S. Craig, "
Clerk:—William A. Jones.
Master Commissioner—Henry Bohannon.

COUNTY COURT.—COUNTY OFFICERS.

☞ The Presiding Judge holds his Court *quarterly:*—terms commencing on the first Monday in April, July, and October, and the third in December.
☞ The Presiding Judge will be at the Court House on every Friday, to transact Probate business.
☞ County Court terms commence second Monday in each month. Court of Claims held at May term.
Presiding Judge:—Jos. P. Foree.
County Court Clerk:—Hector A. Chinn.
County Attorney:—Thomas B. Cochran.
Sheriff:—William D. Bowland.
Deputy Sheriffs:—J. F. Middleton, E. B. Sain.
Jailor:—Moses A. Dear.
Assessor:—Alpheus P. Hickman.
Standing Commissioner to settle with Executors, Administrators, &c:—Jas. S. Whitaker.

Magistrates.—Magistrates' Courts.—Constables.

1st District—H. FRAZIER and JOHN HALL, Magistrates; H. LAWELL, Constable. Courts: first Friday in March, June, September and December.
2nd—R S SAUNDERS and A. BARNETT, Magistrates; C.R. THRELKELD, Constable. Courts: Saunders', on Tuesday, and Barnett's, on Thursday, after the second Monday in March, June, September, and December.
3rd—C WHITE and JOHN DAVIS, Magistrates; J R ELLIS, Constable. Courts: White's, on the 1st Saturday, and Davis's, on the last Friday in March, June, September and December.
4th—T G DUNLAP and J E SODOWSKY, Magistrates; W H MASON, Constable. Courts: fourth Saturday in March, June, September and December.
5th—A.D. WALLER and H. B. OLIVER, Magistrates; D.C. TALBOTT, Constable. Courts: Waller's, on first Friday, and Oliver's, on the last Monday, in March, June, September and December.
6th—WM PUGH and J H NEALE, Magistrates; W. H. GRAVES, Constable. Courts: second Saturday in March, June, September and December.
7th—H S CARRISS and W M BURNETT, Magistrates; W W PARKER, Constable. Courts: Carris's, on the second Friday, and Burnett's on the last Saturday in March, June, September, December.
8th District—O M RANDALL and WM L. MCBRIDE, Magistrates; W. S PEMBERTON, Constable. Courts: on Thursday succeeding third Monday in March June, September, December

ODD FELLOWS.

Howard Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F. Regular Meeting, every Monday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7 o'clock.
L. Gruber, N. G. — J. Adler, V. G.
C. C. Watts, S. — G. W. Fishback, T.
Jno. Reardon, S. P. G.

Bland Ballard Lodge, No. 38, I. O. of O. F.—Regular Meeting, every Thursday night, at 7 o'clock; at Odd Fellows' Hall, Clayvillage Ky.
J C Dear, N. G. — J. B. Veech, V. G.
Jno B Veech, Sec'y. — Moses Burks, Tr.
J. T. Burkes, P St — A S Frederick, S. P. G.

Salem Encampment, No. 8, I. O. of O. F. Regular Meeting, on the *first* and *third* Friday nights, of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7 o'clock.
R A C Martin, C P — D Wayne, H P
H G Marshall, S W — H H Davis, J W
J L Ellingwood, T — G. Rowden, S.

MASONS.

Solomon's Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. Regular Meeting, on the *second* Monday night of each month, at Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock.
Thos Todd, W M. — S. A. Neal, S. W.
W D Bowland, J W. — John Churchill, S.
J H Murphey, S. D. — G. W. Ramsey, Tr.
C E Boswell, J. D. — J White, T.

Shelby Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2. Regular Meeting, on the *first* Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Golden Rule Division, No. 81, S. of T. Regular Meeting, every Tuesday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7½ o'clock.
B G Rogers, W. P. — J. W. Hickman, W. A.
J W Williams, R S. — J McDavitt, A. R. S.
J H Morton, F. S. — W. N. Mount, T.
DC Russell, C. — Henry Hall, A C.
J F Chinn, I S — S Vannatta, O S

TEMPLARS OF HONOR.

Shelby Temple, No. 21, T. of H. and T. Regular Meeting, every Friday night, at Templars' Hall, at 7½ o'clock.
J. McDavitt, W.C.T. — Geo. Rewden, W. V.T.
Jas. H. Smith, W.R. — G. W. Minter, W.A.R.
F. Seaman, W.F.R. — John Willis, W.T.
W. F. Caplinger, W.U. — W. M. Sharrard, W. D. U.
J. Clemerson, W.G. — J. S. Sharrard, W. S.

☞ SILVER WAVE SOCIAL DEGREE, No. 21, meets first and third Saturday nights of each month, at 7½
Miss M. A. Veeder, S.P.T. — J. S. Sharrard, B.P.T.
Miss A. Campbell, S.V.T. — J. L. Neal, B.V.T.
Miss Mary Weakley, S. R. — Frank. Seaman, B. R.
Miss Lucy A. Dear, S. U. — E. R. Campbell, B. U
Miss Hettie Willis, S. G. — L. P. Willis, B. S.
Miss Kate Ewing, S.Past T. — J. Clemerson, B. P. T.

Clayvillage Temple, No. 30. Meets every Wednesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7½
J. L. Neal, W. C. T. — E. R. Campbell, W.V.T.
S. Moyers, W. R. — B. Slone, W. A. R.
B. Martin, W. F. R. — W. F. Thompson, W. T.
W. Hulett, W. U. — A. M. Baskett, W. D. U.
B. M. Beckham, W. G. — J. W. Fairfax, W. S.

The Shelby News.

☞ Messrs CRANE & CO., No. 57, South Third Street, Philadelphia, are our authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements for the Shelby News

☞ JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., is our Agent at Frankfort; and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and receipt for payment of the same.

☞ Mr. S. H. PARVIN, Newspaper Agent, No. 80, 4th street, west of Walnut is our authorised Agent in CINCINNATI, Ohio, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and receipt for the payment thereof.

THE CAMPAIGN!
The Shelby News, for One Dollar!

We will send The Shelby News from the first of April until after the Presidential Election, in November next, to clubs of not less than ten, *at one dollar cash for each subscriber*. So the names and money are sent in at the sametime, it will not make any difference if the several copies are sent to different post offices.

Now, friends, here is an opportunity to circulate the documents. Give us a thumping big list of subscribers; and you will find The Shelby News in the vanguard of American papers.

Will each and every friend consider himself an especial agent to get us up a club? A little exertion will undoubtedly be crowned with abundant success.

The New York Home Journal thus alludes to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore:

The recent nomination, by the Know-Nothing Convention, of Mr. Fillmore, as their candidate for the Presidency, is at present the theme of considerable amplification on the part of the newspapers.—The Southern wing of that party receive the nomination with cordiality, while in the North they are divided in opinion. Of course, all the disappointed candidates, with their *attaches*, grumble, and call it a miserable choice. Whatever may be said of the principles of the American party, there is no denying that they have selected a noble standard-bearer. He is a man without reproach in his private relations, and his public life has been one of decided, disinterested patriotism. Although a self-made man, he is possessed of varied learning and profound skill in the science of statesmanship. More than all, he has a sterling Roman firmness, and is an honest man—such as our country greatly needs in these times. His indifference to political preference is admirably shown, in his absence from the petty manœuverings which accompany Presidential nominations, on a tour of foreign travel, in which he is gathering knowledge for future usefulness to himself and country.

MR. CRAMPTON.—We copy the following paragraph from the Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday, a paper which enjoys a deservedly high position among the conservatives of the North, and is not apt to indulge in idle speculation:

We learn from an authentic source at Washington that Mr. Crampton forwarded to London last week despatches containing the information which Lord Palmerston said he was waiting to receive before laying before Parliament the documents relating to the recruiting business. Mr. Crampton sends evidence of a rebutting character, but altogether too weak to shake the proofs of his complicity in the matter; and it is thought that no doubts will remain, even after the publication of this evidence, that the enlistments were carried on in this country under the sanction of the British government with as much zeal as ever, after the formal instructions to the contrary; and the English ministry will find it exceedingly difficult to sustain their conduct before the world

ATTORNEY GENERAL CUSHING'S OPINION OF THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.—The Washington Union publishes an elaborate opinion of Attorney General Cushing on the enlistment question, at the request of the President of the United States. The following are the concluding paragraphs relating to the case of the British Minister:

On the whole, the case of the British minister, regarded in the light of established rules of the law of nations, and diplomatic usage founded thereon, would seem to resolve itself into—first, a question of strict right, and, secondly, of discretion in the exercise of that right.

It clearly is not a case affecting the security of the State, and thus needing or justifying the interposition of summary authority, as in the instance of the Prince Cellamare in France (Ch. de Martens, Causes Celebres, tom. 1, p. 139,) Count Gyllenberg in Great Britain (Foster's Crown Law, p. 187,) and many other cases of historical and legal notoriety or interest. No acts of violence are imputed to the British Minister, nor any purpose or act threatening to the national stability of the United States.

What is charged against him is conduct improper in a public minister, illegal as respects the municipal law, injurious to the national sovereignty. If sufficiently shown, it requires to be repressed in such manner as effectively to vindicate the public honor. Of strict right, the President may, as the Queen of Spain did in the case of Sir Henry Bulwer, send his passports to the British Minister, with intimation to leave the country without delay; or he may well, in his discretion, adopt the milder course, as President Washington did in the case of M. Genet; that is, after affording to the British minister opportunity of explanation through the Secretary of State, then, if his explanation be not satisfactory, to demand his recall of the Queen's government. The personal esteem which the British minister justly enjoys here in other respects might counsel the latter course, more especially if the British Government, assuming the responsibility of his acts, should thereupon proceed to tender, in its own name, complete and ample satisfaction for having authorized or permitted such a flagrant wrong as the systematic attempt to recruit a military force in the United States by the instrumentality of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

THE MONSTER STEAMSHIP.—At the time of the sailing of the Arabia, there were about 1,000 men employed upon the "great leviathan" belonging to the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, now in course of construction at Messrs. Scott & Russell's. She will be 23,000 tons register, and will carry about 12,000 tons of coal in addition. She will be able to carry 10,000 passengers, and will have eight screw steamers as her compliment of large boats, four on each side. She is of most gigantic proportions, and a visit to her is a sight to be talked of. When she is completed and in the water, she will assuredly draw "all London" to her, and, in fact, be the greatest curiosity in the kingdom. It will cost half a million to launch her.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

The following communication from T. H. CLAY, Esq., the delegate from this district to the recent National Convention of the American party at Philadelphia, will be read with interest by the members of the party everywhere. Mr. Clay occupied a prominent position in the National Council, and also in the Nominating Convention, and is perhaps as familiar with the feelings, views and opinions of those bodies as any other gentleman. His letter is so clear and comprehensive upon all the points touched upon, as to leave nothing for explanation at our hands:

To the American Councils of the 8th Congressional District of Kentucky.

MANSFIELD, March 10th, 1856.

It is but respectful and proper, that as your Delegate to the National Council, held on the 18th ultimo at Philadelphia, I should give you some account of what occured there

I found a settled and fixed design among many of the delegates from the East and North West, to strike out the 12th section of the Platform adopted at the meeting of the American Council at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1855. The excitement growing out of the Kansas and Nebraska difficulties had contributed to strengthen this determination.

In view of this, there was a meeting of the Southern Delegates called, on the evening of the 18th, to confer together and agree upon such a course of action, as it was thought the interest of the South might demand. There were no resolutions passed at this meeting, and the conservative spirit manifested by a majority of our Southern friends, gave us hopes, that we might yet weather the storm, conjured up for the destruction of the American party.

On the opening of the council on Tuesday morning, it appeared there were two sets of Delegates for the state of Pennsylvania. The one having the law on their side, after much confusion and debate, were admitted; while many believed with me, that equity was with the rejected Delegates.

There was also some difficulty in the admission of the Louisiana Delegates, who were, however, finally permitted to take their seats, a distinction having been established between the Roman Catholic Church and the Gallican Church as it exists in Louisiana.

The design of striking out the 12th section of the old Platform, was soon made apparent. We, of the slave States, had not the numerical force to prevent this. But we said to those Delegates, what guarantee will you give us, in lieu of that Section or Resolution? You say, with that section in the Platform, yon cannot carry a single free State. Without it or some similar guarantee, do you suppose that we of the South, could carry a solitary one of the slave States?

Many resolutions were shown us, before any was offered to strike out the 12th section. With none of them were we satisfied, until the present Platform was read by a delegate from the District of Columbia, when we at once agreed that if they would adopt it, we would acquiesce.

During the session of the Council there was much confusion and excitement. It was found that one of the delegates from Ohio was in telegraphic correspondence with the Black Republican Convention then sitting at Pittsburgh. That there were enemies in our camp, was evident. But the question occurred to us, shall this small body of traitors be suffered to break up the National Council of the great American party?

I am satisfied that the great body of the people in the Northern or Eastern and the North Western States are national and conservative. There are demagogues scattered throughout those States who will avail themselves of the subject of slavery for political agitation, whenever it suits their purposes; but even that bone will not long be left to them. The great heart of the nation is sound.

I was of the Nominating Convention which met on the 22d ultimo, also. Our gallant and patriotic fellow-citizen, Garrett Davis, was, I believe, the second choice for the Presidency of a majority of the Convention.

Mr. Fillmore was nominated on the first formal ballot for the Presidency, a rule having been adopted by the Convention, that the delegate or delegates present, should cast the entire electoral vote of their State.

A. J. Donelson was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

Mr. Fillmore's best eulogy is to be found in the successful and prosperous administration of the General Government in the two and a half years immediately succeeding the death of Gen. Taylor. That administration had my father's unqualified approval.

I have frequently been asked, what in my opinion, would have been my father's course, in regard to the American party, had he lived? I answer unhesitatingly; he was national and conservative, and I have no more doubt, but that he would have stood on this platform, than I have of my own existence.

One word as to our own candidate for the Vice Presidency. I have known him for more than thirty years, and I believe him to be an honorable, patriotic gentleman.

It was our wish, in obedience to instructions, to have postponed the nominations until June; but the majority of the Convention were averse to such postponement.

Brothers of the American party! is there a man among you, who is not satisfied with the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson? The national and conservative men throughout the Union will be with us. We have now standard-bearers worthy of our cause. Our banner floats high and proudly to the breeze, and by the aid of the God of our fathers, we must and will succeed.

With great respect, I am your ob't. ser't,
THOMAS H. CLAY.

Arms for Kansas Intercepted.—We had selected the following for insertion in our issue of two weeks since. But, having seen a statement that the arms intercepted were U. S. arms, *en route* for Fort Leavenworth, and that "Start" had been playing off a hoax, we thought the publication would be useless. Subsequent events, and especially the paragraph from the Boston Advertiser, show that there was no hoax about it:

From the Lexington (Mo.) Express, Extra:

The good steamer Arabia, Capt. John S. Shaw, arrived at our wharf about sunrise this morning. Immediately on landing, a committee was despatched up town to inform our citizens that a person from Massachusetts was on board, having in possession *one hundred Sharpe's rifles and two cannons!* destined for service in Kansas, and sent forward by the Massachusetts Aid Society. This information brought together many of our most respectable and reliable citizens, when a conference was held by them with Mr. "Start," with a view of inducing him to leave the "dangerous" weapons with our citizens for keeping. This he assented to, and delivered the "goods" up, subject to the requisition of Gov. Shannon or his successor in office.

The proceedings were orderly, and although the determination to arrest the arms was decided, no one talked of violence to the poor tool that could heartlessly lend himself to such unnatural work.

The arms were boxed up and marked "Carpenters' Tools." The discovery that they were on board was made at or below Glasgow, from a letter, of which the following is a copy, dropped by Mr. S. in the cabin and picked up by a boy and handed to Capt. Shaw, by whom it was read aloud in the Social Hall. The passengers and officers were highly incensed at the disclosures, but no indignity was offered to the miserable disorganizer.

We are indebted to William F. Donaldson, of Kansas—a good and true man—for a copy of the letter, for which we tender our thanks. The letter is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1856.

DEAR MOTHER:—I arrived Wednesday last safely, and only tired with travel and loss of sleep. All the party of B. are well; two have gone to Kansas by stage, by whom I have sent portions each of rifles. The unexpected and sudden breaking up of the Missouri has simplified my future operations, and I shall wait for a boat; several are preparing to go up in a few days. I can wait here several days for a boat, and then arrive in Kansas earlier and more safely than I could by land. I hear but little of Kansas here—not much more than in Massachusetts. Five or six inches of snow fell here yesterday. The weather is very chilly, and the buffalo coat *very comfortable*, but there is not another worn in the city. I paid a dollar for being rowed across the Mississippi among the ice in a skiff. Wallack, the tragedian, offered $100 for a passage for himself and party, across in a skiff at the same time, and I believe paid it. The passengers on the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. were all detained all day on the east side of Illinoistown. Tuesday last, at noon, teams crossed on the ice, and at 2 P. M. the ice was moving down in broken masses, crushing and carrying away ten or twenty steamboats. The river looked very much like the Deerfield at the time of the flood. St. Louis is cold, dirty, smoky, and disagreeably muddy, &c. The spring trade, it is expected, will be very heavy.

Missouri River, 150 miles above St. Louis, Friday Morning March 7, 1856.—Weather exceedingly cold and disagreeable, but fair, on the steamboat Arabia, making about 4 miles an hour against the stream—writing in the cabin—about 70 passengers—some of them "Border Ruffians." My party consists of four, including self. The Devils do not suspect they are "entertaining angels unaware," and talk and swear freely against the Emigrant Aid Society. My goods are so disguised that they will not be likely to excite any suspicion.

I shall probably land at Kansas city or Leavenworth city, near the fort, to-morrow night, and then be within thirty miles of Lawrence. I am perfectly well and confident, with plenty of money in my pocket. Can't learn anything from Kansas. The Mississippi above the Missouri is still closed with smooth, solid ice, and it is a very favorable circumstance that the Missouri has suddenly and unaccountably opened, as the river is in excellent order, and although we are on the first boat up, others are on the way behind us, and Kansas is in a direct communication, by water, with the Free States, while the weather is too cold for the Border Devils to leave home on a marauding expedition. I say again the sudden breaking up of the Missouri is exceedingly favorable to the *Free State cause*. I suppose the free State Legislature assembled at Topeaka this week, Tuesday, but what they did, we may not know until Monday. It is rather probable that they adjourned until summer, but they may have continued in session, and determined to "fight it out, faith," and perhaps that will be the best in the end. It is somewhat probable that I may go back to St. Louis soon, for another load of goods.

I will write again as soon as I have information to communicate, and get where I can trust the Dog Postmaster. Write me, to care of F. A. Hunt and Co., City Building, St. Louis, telling me how you are, and who were elected Selectmen and Assessors; whether Mr. Warnam is coming, and what about all interesting people. Clarina was well.

Yours, affectionately,
START.

The "Carpenter's Tools are now safely stored in this city.

In connection with the above, the following paragraph from the Boston Advertiser will be read with interest:

It is whispered here, that if they (the arms seized) were part of the New England contingent, they were pieces *without locks*,—those necessary appendages to rifles, and to the modern light field pieces, having safely arrived in Lawrence before the more cumbrous barrels. They will be of little use, therefore, to those who "intercepted" them.

The New York Times says that the family of the late Robert Schuyler came home in the steamship Arago, bringing the body of that great financier with them.

For The Shelby News.
Poetry and Civilization.

It seems to be the general notion, among writers on this subject, that the character of *Poetry* must degenerate as *Civilization* advances. Many are the arguments which have been adduced, by critics, in support of this position; of which if I were to attempt any fuller refutation than is wont to be furnished in the "Poet's Corner" of "The Shelby News." I should commence by observing, that, if Poetry is ever to decline, the result must be attributable to one of two causes: decay of the *imagination*, or poetic faculty; or exhaustion of the *materials* upon which it acts.

Under the first of these heads, it is, perhaps, sufficient to say that, as the poetic faculty is innate in the human constitution, it must, like every other power of the mind, be susceptible of indefinite expansion; and that it is likely to attain the greatest development under those circumstances in which it is the most free to act, or when it is least restricted by poverty from without, and by ignorance from within. Wealth, ease, personal security, freedom from sordidness, and harrassing dangers, should seem to be the circumstances most favorable to poetry; without these, though nature be full of inspiration, her ever-varying phases will remain unobserved; her influence unfelt: her beauties unappreciated.

The prince of living historians, in speaking of the world-renowned scenery of Scotland as it appeared in the seventeenth century, aptly remarks: "A traveller must be free from all apprehension of being murdered or starved, before he can be charmed by the bold outlines and rich tints of the hills. He is not likely to be thrown into extacies by the abruptness of a precipice, from which he is in imminent danger of falling two thousand feet perpendicular; by the boiling waves of a torrent, which suddenly whirls away his baggage, and forces him to run for his life; by the gloomy grandeur of a pass, where he finds a corpse which marauders have just stripped and mangled; or by the screams of those eagles whose next meal may probably be on his own eyes." Thousands of clerks and milliners are now thrown into raptures by the wild scenery of those mountains, lakes and glens which, but little more than a century ago, moved only the disgust of Oliver Goldsmith.

This is natural; for, as the same writer observes: "It was not till roads had been cut out of the rocks; till bridges had been flung over the courses of the rivulets; till inns had succeeded dens of robbers; till there was as little danger of being slain or plundered in the wildest defile of Badenoch or Lochaber as in Cornhill, that strangers could be enchanted by the blue dimples of the lakes, and by the rainbows which overhung the water-falls, and could derive a solemn pleasure even from the clouds and tempests which lowered on the mountain-tops."

These observations are doubtless most just; and capable of a much wider application than their author gives them. For all nature was as full of inspiration for the bloody-minded Celt of the Scotch Highlands, as for any of his descendants. Queen Mab might have been enthroned,—might have had "her bower in the green-wood shade, her music in the moon-lit glen," in the days of Lochiel and of Glencoe, as well as in the days of Walter Scott, and Robert Burns; in the days of Hengist and Horsa, as well as in the days of Byron and Campbell. Yet, how much Poetry has ever come down to us from the period of Celtic barbarism or Druidical superstition?

This view of the subject is, of course, opposed to that dogma, which regards Poetry as the effect which madness in one mind produces upon foolishness in another; which makes Poetry to produce an illusion on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an allusion on the eye of the body; and hence, infers, that, "as a magic lantern acts best in a dark room, so Poetry effects its purpose most completely in a dark age." It doubtless does so, when its purpose is to create an illusion,—to make a sane man crazy, or a foolish man more foolish; but with any other definition, how the argument can be pushed to any conclusion, without being pushed quite into the ground, is more than I can discover. What, if the Greek rhapsodists could not recite Homer, without going into convulsions?—Does that prove, that they had a better taste for Poetry than we? Not at all. The end of Poetry is not to throw men into convulsions; that is the province of the cholera and the nightmare. Higher are the aims of Poesy.

But some one may say: "If your theory is correct, how does it happen, that the earliest Poets of any nation are always the best?" It don't happen. They are not the best; they have seldom sufficient merit to preserve their works from oblivion; so that, when we wish to institute a comparison, between a poet of a civilized and one of a barbarous age, the barbarous poet is not to be found. Take the prominent poets of the English language,—and what is true of the English language in this respect, is true of any other. There are few barbarians among them. From Spencer down to Shakespeare; from Shakespeare down to Milton; from Milton down to Dryden; from Dryden down to Wordsworth; and from Wordsworth down to Alexander Smith,—(and that's about as far down as you can go, without coming to Martin F. Tupper, and—the bottom;)—these are all the products of a civilized age.

Again: "Genius," says Macauley, "is governed by the same laws which regulate the production of cotton and molasses. The supply adjusts itself to the demand." Now, what is the demand for the productions of poetic genius? What is the nature of that demand, which Poetry is to supply? The ends of Poetry are said to be "pleasure, delight, expansion, elevation, honor, glory, happiness here and hereafter." When is the demand for these commodities likely to fail?

It remains to consider the materials which Genius employs in the production of Poetry. Shakespeare tells us what they are:—

"Imagination bodies forth the forms of things unknown;
The poet's pen turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."

Things unknown, and *airy nothing* are the *materials;* and when are these likely to be exhausted? But there are other poets besides Shakespeare; and other materials than those which he enumerates.—"There are," says Talfourd, "vast and eternal realities in our nature; which reason proves to exist; which sensibility feels after and finds; and which imagination beholds in clear and solemn vision, and pictures with a force and vividness which assure their existence, even to ungifted mortals." Will these realities ever grow less? Will life be less poetic, as it becomes more pure; will its essence be less etherial, as it becomes more elevated; will its mighty passions stagnate, or its bounding hopes slumber? Will heroism be less inspiring when it is more exalted; or woman less beautiful, when she becomes more perfect? Will mothers ever be less constant, sisters less affectionate, or maidens less lovely? Such a possibility can scarcely be contemplated, without a shudder.

No: Truth will never be less real, or Nature less natural. We are to have beauty of soul, as we have had beauty of body; we are to have moral heroism, as we have had the heroism of passion; we are to have triumphs of love, as we have had triumphs of ambition. The achievements of benevolence, in the future, shall eclipse those of malevolence, in the past. We are to have the blaze of an assured reality, as we have had the splendid phantoms of chivalrous romance. We are to have the successful efforts of heroic men, and the plaudits of redeemed humanity, as we have had the "achievements of enamored knights and the smiles of rescued princesses."

The materials are inexhaustible. Great as is the past of Poetry, its future must be greater. Heaven will have no height,—earth no depth,—ocean no profound,—space no void,—chaos no cavern, which mind may not scale, fathom, or explore, as its own boundless domain; its exhaustless treasury of thought and imagery. With such liberty and scope, the genius of the Christian Age will be to that of the Attic or Augustine Age, as the ocean navigator of our day is to the coast hugging voyager of the classic period.

N. F.

SPRING, 1856.
NEW GOODS!

STANDEFORD & NEWLAND have the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

a large portion of which is now open for inspection. Please call and examine.

☞ We will take tow and flax and flax and cotton linen, feathers, &c., in exchange for Goods.

STANDEFORD & NEWLAND.
March 26, 1856 tf845

GEO. C. McGRATH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS, of every shade and grade.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for men and boys; Shirts, Merino and Silk Underwear; Collars; Cravats; Gloves; Suspenders; silk and cambric Handkfs; Drawers; Hosiery; Shoulder Braces, etc., at low prices.

☞ All of the above named articles have been selected recently by himself with great care, in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and he is prepared to make to order any garment in his line at short notice in the best style.

☞ *Five per cent. off for cash.*
☞ *Custom Work and Cutting* expeditiously executed. March 26, 1856 tf845

Sales of Land, &c.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HORSE. Works in buggy or carriage, single or double harness.
GEO. J. REED.
March 26, 1856 tf845

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Sarah T. Davis, vs Samuel Shannon. } In Equity.

BY virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered at the present March term thereof, in the above case, I will, as Master Commissioner of said Court, on MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856,—it being County Court day,—sell at the Court House door in the town of Shelbyville, to the highest bidder,

THE TRACT OF LAND,

In Shelby county, of which Presley Davis, dec'd., died seized and possessed Said Farm is in a high state of cultivation; excellent soil; the improvements very good, and contains about 375 acres, and the title indisputable.

TERMS. One-third cash in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments, without interest. A deed will be made to the purchaser, retaining a lien to secure the payment of the purchase money.

H. BOHANNON, M.C.S.C.C.
March 26, 1856. hi845

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A FINE STORE HOUSE, situate on the south side of Main street.
TWO RESIDENCES, in Shelbyville.
If not sold, they will be rented. For further particulars apply to T. W. BROWN.
January 2, 1856 tf833

BULLSKIN FARM FOR SALE

THE undersigned wishes to sell his FARM, containing 193 acres, lying in Shelby county, Ky, 7 miles northwest from Shelbyville, and four miles south of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, on the waters of Bullskin. About 125 acres cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation; the remainder is fine timber land, and well set in blue grass. The improvements are good, and the farm is well watered, and all under fence.

For further particulars, address the undersigned at Smithfield, Henry county, Ky.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Jr.
March 5, 1856 em84

THE FARM OF J. W. GILL,

LYING on the Shelbyville and Frankfort turnpike road, 1½ miles east of Clayvillage, is offered for sale. It contains FIVE HUNDRED ACRES,—350 of which are in a high state of cultivation; nearly all adapted to the growth of hemp, and 150 finely timbered, and well set in blue grass.

Apply to the undersigned, on the premises,
J. W. GILL.
Oct 31, 1855 tf824

SHELBY FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the FARM, on which I reside, situate 5 miles east from Shelbyville, and one mile north of the turnpike, containing 122 acres, in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a new frame dwelling, of good size, and convenience; with necessary outbuildings, and never failing water.

Also, a TRACT OF LAND, situate on the new Frankfort road, one-half mile from the Farm, containing 100 acres in a high state of cultivation, nearly all hemp land; has on it all necessary improvements, and is well watered.

I will sell them together, or separately. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Call on the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIS W. PARRISH.
Dec 19, 1855 tf831

BOSTON, JR.

THIS unrivalled thorough bred horse will be let to mares the present season, at the stable of the undersigned, in Shelby county, Ky., 9 miles north of Shelbyville, and 3 miles south from Smithfield, at $15 to insure a colt, payable when the mare is known to be in foal, or disposed of.

BOSTON, JR. is a rich dark chestnut, full 16 hands high, 7 years old next July, and possessing in an eminent degree uncommon muscular power, combined with fine action and great symmetry of form.

This noted horse was sired by old Boston, and his dam by imported Hedgford. For further description, pedigree, &c., see large bills.

Also,—the large Jack BLACK MAMMOTH, will, at the same place be let to jennets and mares—$20 to insure the former and $10 the latter to be in foal, payable as above. Black Mammoth is accurately described by, and is emphatically all his name imports. He was sired by the celebrated jack, Marengo Mammoth and his dam is the imported imperial jennet owned by the Hon. H. Clay. For particulars see large bill as above.

Good pasture will be furnished jennets and mares from a distance, free of charge; and grain-fed, if desired, on reasonable terms. Care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes should any occur. The admirers of fine stock are respectfully invited to call and examine.

R. M. BOOKER.
March 24, 1856.

EUREKA!

AFTER the death of Snow Storm, I sought long in vain for a worthy successor to him as a stock horse; being unwilling in this age of progress, to offer any thing inferior, if his equal could be obtained. I think I have found him, and will offer his services to all amateur and connoisseur breeders (and to such only,) at my farm in Franklin county, on the turnpike road leading from Frankfort to Georgetown, 7½ miles from the former, and 11 from the latter place, and 3 miles from the Forks of Elkhorn, at $20 to insure a mare in foal, to be due when the fact is ascertained. The season will commence on the 15th of March, and expire on the 4th of July. Blue grass pasturage furnished gratis to mares from a distance, and fed with grain if required, on reasonable terms.

Description and Pedigree.

EUREKA is a genuine Morgan horse, was bred in Vermont, and sired by the old Green Mountain Morgan, who has taken premiums at six State fairs, and also at the Southwestern Association at Louisville, beating Drennon, and many other of the best stallions in Kentucky. He was sired by the old Gifford Morgan, and he by the original Justin Morgan. His dam was by the Woodbury Morgan. Eureka's dam was also by Gifford Morgan, and her dam by imported Cock of the Walk, a thorough-bred horse; so that he is descended through three crosses direct from the original Morgan horse. He is a rich mahogany chestnut, with a changeable silk coat, without white; stands on feet and legs such as few thorough breds can boast; small bony head, with short ears well set on; wide between the eyes; large, expansive nostrils; large yellow eyes; deep, broad chest; broad and oblique shoulders; an imperial neck springing almost perpendicularly from them; short back and beautifully arched loin; round hips, with a very heavy tail, which he carries most gracefully—in short, for gaiety, high form, beauty and action, he defies criticism. Some old fogies may consider him too small, being only 14 hands 2½ inches high, but he possesses more weight and power than most horses of 15 hands, and embodies in an eminent degree all of the characteristic traits of the distinguished race from which he descended, viz: high form, great beauty and strength, indomitable energy and spirit, docility and gentleness, with rapid, graceful, and easy action, for either saddle or harness purposes—can show a three minute gait either trotting or racking, in harness or under the saddle, and is only four years old and untrained. "*Nil de mortuis nisi bonum.*" I consider it no disparagement to the memory of Snow Storm, to say that I regard him as fully his equal in all respects, and this from me is saying a great deal.

THOMAS STEELE.
Franklin county, March 6, 1856.

Shelby News insert to the amount of $5 and charge this office.—*Lexington Observer.*

"Business before pleasure," as the man said when he kissed his wife before going out to kiss his neighbor's.

Mercantile and Furnishing.

SPRING STYLES.

HAMILTON FRAZIER announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has received a beautiful assortment of

SPRING STYLE HATS AND CAPS,

for men's, boy's, and youths' wear, to which he invites the attention of all who want a *neat, cheap* and *durable* article. Especially attention is invited to my stock of SOFT HATS. H. FRAZIER.
March 5, 1856 tf842

NEW FIRM.

THOS. J. THROOP & BRO., having purchased the old establishment of Joseph Hall, from J. S. Marshall & Co., have just received fresh supplies, and are prepared to furnish the community with the best articles of pure DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., of every description

The establishment, already well known, will be under the direct control of Dr. GEO. A. THROOP, an experienced physician and druggist, who will superintend the compounding of Physicians' prescriptions and the general management of the concern.

March 12, 1856 bm843

IRON—A large assortment of Iron always on hand by T. J. THROOP & BRO.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.—A supply of choice Liquors for medicinal purposes, kept always on hand by T. J. THROOP & BRO.

DRIED PEACHES—just received and for sale by T. J. THROOP & BRO.

A LOT of GARDEN SEEDS, just received by T. J. THROOP & BRO.

W. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD

GRAY & TODD,

CONFECTIONERS, and Dealers in FINE GROCERIES, of all kinds, Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana Segars, Foreign and American Sweetmeats, &c., &c Also—Pure old Brandies Wines, &c., **corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Ky.** ☞ Country Produce taken in exchange.

Jan 23, 1856 bm836

WM. WILCOCK. GEO. H. ROGERS. THOS. F. FRALEY

STRAW GOODS.

WILCOCK, ROGERS & FRALEY, manufacturers of, importers and wholesale dealers in STRAW BONNETS and HATS, No. 223 Market, and 50 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Panama, Leghorn and Palm leaf Hats, Straw Trimmings, and Artificial Flower Caps and Fur Goods of all descriptions.

April 25, 1854. too700

1855. NEW STORE. 1855.

T. O. SHACKELFORD is now opening a large and carefully selected stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, bought in New York and Philadelphia, under the most favorable circumstances, which will enable him to offer the greatest possible inducements to cash and punctual dealers.

In his stock, will be found all the *newest styles* in *Silk and Woolen Dress Goods*, embracing Goods selected from stocks designed expressly for the city trade of New York and Philadelphia. His stock of plain French and English Merinos, all wool d'Laines, rich Plaids in silk and wool, present a variety that has never been equaled in this market and will be sold at prices far below any possible competition, they having been bought after one of those reductions in price, which always occur in New York late in the season. Having been fortunate in availing himself of this great reduction, the public are offered a share of this benefit.

His stock of *Mourning Goods* is very extensive and beautiful, embracing every style and variety.

The stock of *Embroideries* will be found more attractive than ever before and fully *one-fourth cheaper* Also, in *Ribbons*, and all other *Fancy Goods*, the stock will be found to present unusual inducements in style and price.

The *Staple Department* embraces such articles as bld and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Irish Linens, bed Spreads, Table Linens, Napkins, Toweling, Pillow Linens and Cottons, Curtain Damasks, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Eastern Linsey, plain Swiss, checked and plain Nainsooks, plain and checked Jaconets, Dimitys, Flannels in all styles and colors, *very cheap*, with everything in the useful and staple way, not to omit a large assortment of the cheapest and best *Calicoes* ever opened in the county, ranging in price from 5 cents to 50 cents. Remember that a *whole piece of good dark Calico* can be bought at T. O. Shackelford's new store for *one dollar and fifty cents.*

The *Hosiery and Glove Department* embraces everything for ladies, gentlemen, boys, misses and infants. Do not fail to buy your Gloves and Hosiery of the new store, as none but *the best* are kept.

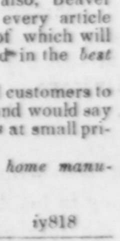
The *Mantle Department* presents all the styles to be found in the country, and the stock will be kept up during the season by fresh arrivals from the most fashionable Mantle House in New York. Ladies preferring to have them made, will always find on hand all the most desirable materials, such as cloths, velvets, morie antique silks, &c., with new style Trimmings to match.

The attractions of the *Cloth, Cassimer and Vesting Department* is unprecedented, as also in all styles of Woolen Goods for boys and children.

In presenting the present stock of Goods to the public, the great object has been to combine the *greatest amount of newness in style and elegance of design* with *cheapness* and *utility*, and feeling entire confidence in having succeeded in those great points, the public are most cordially invited to examine for themselves. T. O. SHACKELFORD.

Sept 19. tf818

JOHN F. CHINN,



MERCHANT TAILOR, Shelbyville, Ky. On the Public Square, opposite the Court House, in the room under the Odd Fellows' Hall, has just received from New York, a fine assortment of French black, blue and fancy colored CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, of the latest style and fashion—both solid and fancy colors. Also, a fine lot of cut velvet and fancy silk and satin VESTINGS; also, Beaver Cloths for overcoating, together with every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, all of which will be made to order *at the lowest prices* and in the *best style.*

J. F. C. would invite his friends and customers to call and examine his goods and prices, and would say to them if they wish to buy good Goods at small prices, that they should buy of him.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, of *home manufacture* always on hand.

☞ All work from my shop *insured.*

Sept 19 iy818

BIG BOOT!

GEO. ROWDEN will continue to manufacture, at the old stand of Rowden & Co., every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable fancy, dress, and walking BOOTS, SHOES, &c. Also Coarse and Coarse-Fine Work.

He will keep on hand the usual amount of stock of Eastern Manufacture; and also an assortment of Philadelphia best city-made work, manufactured expressly to his order.

He has also on hand a considerable amount of work that he will continue to sell at very reduced prices for cash

G. R. takes this opportunity of returning thanks for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. Aug 1, 1855 hm811

JOHN M. TODD,

Hodges Building, St. Clair St., Frankfort.

DEALER in Gentlemen's FINE CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Children's Clothing, &c.

October 31, 1855 ay808

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—I have on hand a neat and well selected assortment of Children's Clothing, for Fall and Winter, which parents are requested to call and examine, as I am satisfied that I can make it to their interest to purchase of me.
JOHN M. TODD.

BOYS LOOK HERE!—I have just received two dozen nice, warm *Roundabouts* alias *Jackets*, made of Mixed Tweed Cassimere, which I am selling very cheap. J. M. TODD.

UMBRELLAS.—Brown, green, and black, cambric, cotton and silk Umbrellas at JOHN M. TODD'S.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Silk, gauze, merino, and muslin Undershirts; silk, gauze, linen, and cotton Drawers; black and fancy Cravats, Scarfs, and Neck Ties; silk, Lisle thread, merino, and cotton Socks—white, brown, and fancy colors; Gloves, all kinds, qualities, and colors; pocket Handkerchiefs of every description; Stocks, Suspenders, &c., together with all articles in the gentlemen's furnishing line can be had of JOHN M. TODD.

NOTIONS!—Port monies, tooth, cloth, shaving, and nail Brushes, Segar Cases, Pocket Books, Purses, shaving and washing Soap, together with a large lot of notions "too numerous to mention in the small bills of the day," at JOHN M. TODD'S.

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky.

☞Terms—$2 in advance; $2 50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1856.

☞Scientific writers assert that the number of persons who have existed since the beginning of time amount to 36,627,843,275,075,846.

The late law of the Virginia Legislature, to prevent negro stealing, provides that any free person concerned in the escape of a slave from that State shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than five or more than ten years; the jury, at its discretion, may also condemn the offender to be publicly whipped, but not to the extent of thirty-nine lashes in any one day.

☞It is estimated that in the seventeen furnaces in Greenup, Lawrence and Carter counties, Ky., there is an average capital in each of $65,000, making a total capital of $1,105,000. They support an average population of 500,—total 8,500—employ 1780 hands—consume 204,000 bushels of corn, 10,260 bushels of flour, and 50,000 pounds of bacon.

☞An American, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who recently went over to Rome, and became a priest, while his wife went into a convent, was so shocked by the abominations which he witnessed, and by the attempts made upon the virtue of his wife, that he withdrew from the Church and published an appeal to the world against its wickedness.

MATRIMONY IN KENTUCKY.—According to the registration reports prepared by Dr. SUTTON, there were, last year, 5,688 marriages in this State. Jefferson shows the greatest number of any one county, and McLean the least. The majority of matrimonial alliances were formed during the winter months—December taking the lead.

Most of the brides were between 16 and 20 years of age, and most of the grooms between 20 and 25. Two ladies married at 70 years—one girl at 12, and several under 15. Three hundred and forty-six boys under 20 years of age were married during the year.

Blackguard Executive.—Then HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia, by virtue of the foreign vote and the permissive afflicting dispensation of Providence, there is not a more consummate professor of Billingsgate in the United States of North America. Recently he has been seized with a desire to put specimens emanating from his brain, so prolific of new ideas and terms in obscenity and blackguardism.—Here are some of his latest efforts:

In the next Presidential canvass, there will be new issues presented by three parties—the white man's party, the Democratic; the black man's party, the Black Republicans; the mulatto party, the cross of Northern and Southern Know Nothings, the ticket of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson. All nature abhors vacuums and mongrels, and so do conscientious, conservative, and constitution-loving Whigs of Virginia. They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat nose, odor, ebon skin and gizzard, foot and all—better than they can bear that cross of the Caucasian and Cuffey which you call a—mulatto!

Yours, truly and hastily,
HENRY A. WISE.

The above is extracted from a letter to the Washington Union. Here are two others, to the Richmond Enquirer:

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

RICHMOND, VA., March 11, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I am obliged to you for publishing my letter of the 3d instant, to the Union, and I will be still more obliged if you will correct a typographic error of that paper, not yours. It printed the last sentence thus: "They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat nose, odor *ebon-skin*, and *gizzard, foot* and all," &c. It should read: "They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat nose, odor, *ebo-skin* and *gizzard-foot* and all," &c.

Yours truly, &c.,
HENRY A. WISE.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

RICHMOND, VA., March 12, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I regret to have to *correct a correction*. In my note to you of the 11th, I asked to have the word EBO-SHIN put for EBON-SKIN. In the Enquirer of this morning it reads ebo-skin. Don't Virginians at this day know what an "*ebo shin*" is? Do leave such mistakes to *Know-Nothings!* Your friend,

HENRY A. WISE.

No man with the essential qualities of decency in his disposition and feelings, can read the foregoing emanations from Mr. WISE without feeling that that man, though the Governor of Virginia, is an unmitigated blackguard; and that he and all who endorse the use of such language to political opponents—who have as much character and honor and respectability as any men in the nation dare assume,—are deserving of the scorn and contempt of every individual who appreciates the characteristics which constitute the gentleman. The "*corrections*" were merely intended by the *Prince of Billingsgate*, as a means of repeating and reiterating his shameless insult to the American party of Virginia and the nation. As the Richmond Whig justly says:

With the spirit of a petty despot and a petty blackguard combined, he is never so happy as when attempting to wound the feelings of his betters, or flinging dirt in the face of those who hold him in utter contempt. But he has at last descended below the level of the "pure African," whose "odor" is his heart's delight. In short, he literally stinks in the nostrils of every high minded and honorable man in Virginia. We know the fact, that many, very many of the members of the Legislature were kept away from the supper to Speaker Crutchfield, the other night, because *he* was an invited guest. He, with his "ebo-shin" and "gizzard foot" associates, are not the persons in whose company *gentlemen* can condescend to mingle.

OH, YES!—A word, friend!—It is our earnest desire to double our subscription list.—Can you not aid us in the accomplishment of this object? Our terms are as follows:

To clubs, twenty copies for $30;—six copies for $10; Single copies $2 per annum.

☞For the Presidential campaign,—to clubs of not less than ten, one dollar per copy.

It is not requisite, in making up clubs, that all should go to the same post office.

☞The African Slave Trade, notwithstanding its prohibition, seems to be steadily persisted in by many persons in the United States. According to the Tribune, no less than thirty vessels are annually fitted out in New York for the infamous traffic every year, the fact being well known to the United States officers, who do all in their power to break up the business. A vessel was taken there last week with all the impliments of the trade, and $20,000 in gold, on board.

Congress.—For awhile the discussion of the Kansas affairs, in the House has been suspended, we presume. Ever since the organization, the debate has been raging—principally between the Black Republicans, on the one side, and the Pierce Democrats and Fire-eaters, on the other. Finally Mr. DUNN of Indiana moved the appointment of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses, punish contempt, etc., to proceed to Kansas and investigate and report the transactions in that territory. The committee at first consisted of CAMPBELL of Ohio, OLIVER of Missouri, and HOWARD of Michigan. Mr. CAMPBELL resigned, and Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, was selected in his place.

From the telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings of the past few days, we select the following:

MARCH 26.—*Senate.*—Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution which lies over, having in view the retrenchment in the expenses of printing.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the committee on Post Office Affairs, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the franking privilege to members of Congress, and in lieu thereof, allowing them money for the payment of postage; also authorizing the Committee, if it shall be fit, to report a bill regulating the postage on letters and packages which the members may transmit.

House.—The House took up a bill from the Senate removing the restrictions on Federal courts to confine persons guilty of violating the laws of the United States, within the judicial district where convicted. Considerable debate ensued.

Humphrey Marshall offered an amendment, that where the use of the penitentiary was denied by any State it shall be the duty of the Marshal to confine the criminal in the nearest penitentiary granted for that purpose.

Mr. Barbour proposed an amendment to the above, that no proceeding other than an act of the legislature shall be so construed in the refusal of a State to allow the use of her prisons for such purposes. The former amendment was rejected by 24 and the latter by 10 majority.

[We think it would be much better if the committee would report a bill appropriating money to pay more towards giving the people greater mail facilities. The Navy, the War, the Treasury, the State and all other Departments are supported by direct appropriations from the public Treasury;—and we cannot see the justice of making the Post Office Department—with which the interests of the people are most intimately connected—support itself. Why not make the other Departments maintain themselves.]

MARCH 27. *Senate.*—The invalid pension bill passed.

Mr. Harlan made a decided anti-Nebraska speech, combatting Douglas's report. Messrs. Collamer, Geyer, and Seward, will speak in succession on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the Committee on Judiciary Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing allowances for writs of error from inferior federal courts to the Supreme court of the United States in criminal cases.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of the voters and duties of the Commissioners of Elections of Washington, Humphrey Marshall's amendment, pending, requiring, in addition to the general qualifications, foreigners to have been naturalized twelve months before voting at municipal elections. A Parliamentary struggle took place between the friends and foes of the above amendment, involving many motions and yea and nay votes.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., moved that the Sergeant of Arms summon the absentees and compel their attendance. The House, he said, was left without a quorum, owing to the factious movements of the minority.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, indignantly hurled back the charge.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, the Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed to inquire into the expediency of remodeling the diplomatic and consular system so as to repeal, among other things, so much as requires that all diplomatic agents shall be of the grades Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Wearied with the struggle, the House adjourned by five majority, at 5 o'clock.

MARCH 28. *House.*—The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of the voters and the duties of the commissioners of elections of the city of Washington.

After a struggle of two hours the bill was committed to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, called attention to the horrible sufferings of the whites in Oregon and Washington Territories, caused by the unchecked outrages of the Indians, 200,000 of whom, of various tribes, are located therein. He alluded to the frequent murders committed, and said that no step of the administration had thus far been of any service in restraining their savage atrocities, and unless some severe step is taken the whites will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of $300,000 to secure the services of friendly Indians, who alone could in summer penetrate to the hiding places and fastnesses of the foe. He introduced a bill for that purpose and the same was refered to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman of that Committee, said the matter should be considered immediately. Adjourned to Monday.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1856.

To the Editor of the Shelby News:

DEAR SIR: You see by our prints, that the public officials of the city are getting into a very sharp and interesting controversy. Whilst the *outs* are dealing in slang and slander—loose, general and pointless, the *ins* are sending for persons and papers, and burrowing out the hidden evidences of chicanery and pecuniary peccadiloes on the part of illustrious predecessors. I do not approve of *an exparte* judgment of guilt or innocence; more especially do I condemn the practice of prejudging and proclaiming a party guilty, before a fair and impartial hearing. But when a party—*Sag Nichts*—shamelessly and precipitately launch out against the American government of the city of Louisville, and charge them with constructive murder, arson, criminal neglect, extravagance, imbecility, and political corruption, my American heart seconds and heartily approves the measures destined to show that guilt—*the guilt* of the crippled condition of the treasury, and the ill-repute, and disreputable state of the city government, is ascribable to the gross indolence or corruption of Sag-Nichts.

Public prints labor with an earnestness worthy a religious zealot, to prove that the city is doomed to perdition, and by such efforts and exhortations drive back population and her business, and then cantingly and hypocritically ascribe the pretended exodus, the imaginary decay, to the work of a City Council! A city is entitled to credit when she can stand up under the gross standers and perversions of her own press. Well may her people rejoice at the forbearance of men abroad, who do not consign her to the fate of Sodom. But the greatest forbearance we see, is that exercised by our merchants and other business men, who are contributing to the sustenance and support of those presses who are systematically engaged in an attempt to drag down our respectability, to detract from our business, by driving political Sag-Nichts to other points to purchase their goods, or invest their capital. Thanks to truth and an inevitable justice, their vindictive efforts have so far proved abortive.

The editor of the "Democrat" seems to have a peculiar and bitter hatred against civilized concentration. He seems to regard a collective community as so many men combined together for the purpose of defeating the will of his party. He seems to feel that cities, where intellect, business qualities, and intelligence are concentrated; and science, arts, and commerce are taught, and from which they are diffused, are hotbeds of Know-Nothingism; and the inhabitants thereof should be commanded to disperse,—first having the rioting act read to them. He writes article after article, in his paper, denunciatory of Frankfort; curses and raves at her, and seems to have a malicious desire to consign her into everlasting perdition. He gloats, with a malice worthy a Spanish assassin, over her misfortunes, and shouts himself hoarse in proclaiming that she owes a debt!

Well aware, that men who live in glass houses should not throw stones, for the double purpose of gratifying his insane propensity for breaking up civilization, and preserving his consistency, he turns upon his own city, and bites at her with the same passion and discretion a rat bites at a file. He preaches her funeral every three months, and seems so indignant with disappointment, that she "will not down at his bidding," and die, that he works himself up into a furious rage, and strikes her blow after blow, with all the force within his puny arm. But every blow rebounds with more than double injury to the infuriate assailant.

It is truly gratifying, Mr. Editor, to see with what respect, confidence and regard the nomination of the American party is received. I do not think I ever knew an instance in the history of our government, when a man's political opponents treated him with such respectful consideration and evidences of personal esteem. It is true, that many of the pup brood, the shilling sheets, the lilliputian politicians and presses, and the coffee-house and street-corner politicians, assail the nominees with fabricated tales, and follow them up with low scurrility and vulgar abuse. But the high-toned portion of the press, conducted by statesmen, and the statesmen of all callings of the administration party, generally accord to Mr. FILLMORE the credit due to his wise administration, and the possession of honesty, capability, conservatism and patriotism. There is a tone of respect pervading the opposition of all the respectable and dignified portion of the press who oppose Mr. FILLMORE, and a disposition, or rather, it may be, a compulsory determination, to yield him the honor due to an honest and faithful public servant. And at the same time that they villify with serpents' tongues the tenets and principles of his party, they are constrained, from their own inclinations, or the imperious demands of the voice of the nation, to treat his name with high regard. This is a subject of joyous congratulation with his friends,—one that should make them feel proud of their candidate; proud of their position; and proud of the noble champion that leads them in this first great struggle by Americans for the possession of the power of the government. If they are defeated, they will rest satisfied, that their cause was in the hands of a capable, faithful and worthy leader. If they are victorious, they will be confident of placing in power one to whom all parties can look with a confident reliance for a wise administration of the Government.

Reflecting upon these things,—our principles pure, patriotic, and truly American, and turning to view the position of our competitors for the helm of the nation, how well satisfied, how proud we should feel. Our position is that of a party seeking to drive out all tendencies to religious persecution, to place our people under the control of conservative natives, and for this purpose we vote for a man who has not had more than his peer since the days of WASHINGTON. On the other hand, those who oppose us, are the miserable factions, composed of roistering, raving, canting advocates of sectionalism, abolitionism, agrarianism, amalgamation and revolution.—"Every thing for freedom to the blacks—nothing for the peaceful union of the government of the whites!"

This great centre of Americanism—the Waterloo of the foreigners and Catholics—is astir again with political excitement. The Sag-Nichts, well aware that a trial would be a defeat, hypocritically pretend that they cannot obtain a victory here, *because* violence would drive their party from the polls;—this quiet, orderly, law-abiding party, composed of foreigners and their patters-on-the-back, who conspired to shoot down innocent perambulators in the streets on the 6th of August, merely because they were guilty of being born on American soil, whiningly pretend that their high regard for the law, their love of the safety and honor of the city, impels them to restrain from an effort to gain the power in the city government! Their acts at the last August election proves their love for law and order, and the continued denunciations of the city, as a mob-governed city, prove their love for it and interest in its prosperity. This is all canting hypocrisy. If they were possessed of the souls of brave freemen and patriots, they would sooner be immolated at the polls, than suffer themselves to be deprived by fear of force from the right of suffrage. All their pleadings, prayers, slanders and arguments, cannot lead or drive the people from the support of American principles and men; and they cover their discomfiture under a sham,—a pretext,—that their law-loving souls will not permit them to contend for a lawful right!

KNOBS.

☞The Arlington Bank, at Washington City, has failed. It was owned in Chicago.

JUSTICE.—Mr. BELL, the gentleman who was elected Sheriff of New Orleans by the American party, and who was illegally deprived of his seat by the Sag Nicht Legislature of Louisiana, has been recognised as the lawful Sheriff by the Supreme Court of that State.

☞The ladies of Princeton and Attica, Indiana, on Saturday last, visited all the establishments in those places where liquor was sold, and demolished all the bottles and casks containing the "unadulterated" on which they could lay hands. The mobocratic vixens then uttered terrible threats against any one who would be so rash as to again offer liquor for sale in those parts.

From California.—By the latest advices from California we have the following items:

The first section of 22 miles of the Sacramento City Railroad is completed.

The California Legislature passed a resolution deprecating the election of Mr. Banks to the speakership.

The Indians are committing depredations at the mouth of Rogue river. Twenty-four persons were murdered. February 23d a battle took place at Puget's sound between a party of friendly Indians and the Chicketas.

The steamer Columbia was to leave San Francisco in a few days, with Gen. Wool and troops, for Rogue river. The Legislature of Oregon has sent a message to the President for the removal of Gen. Wool.

Eleven buildings were burnt at Sonora. Loss $33,000.

A bill has been introduced in the California Legislature creating three new States out of California.

The markets are generally dull. Money is stringent. The receipts of gold dust are diminishing. Flour—Domestic and Oregon are selling at $8@$9. Hams 15c, lard 19½c. Choice butter 36c. Whisky 75c.

MR. FILLMORE.—A Washington letter to the N. Y. Courier says that the latest advices received from Mr. Fillmore in this country, were dated at Rome in the month of February. He was then about to depart for Naples, and from that port would depart for Alexandria in Egypt. The Ex-President would probably then proceed from that place to Cairo and the Pyramids, and might thence continue his excursion to Jerusalem. If he set out on this route by the middle of February, it is expected that he would reach Triest upon his return, from the middle of April, to the 1st of May. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the first information of his nomination will reach Mr. Fillmore on his return from Europe, and, of course, that he will bring his response to this country in person.

VALUE OF SILVER COIN.—The Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia has given notice that purchasers of silver for coinage will be made on the following terms, payable in the silver coins of the new issues. Five franc pieces at 99 cents; old Spanish dollars at 105 cents; Mexican and South American dollars at 106¼ cents; half dollars of the U. S. coined before 1837, at 52¼ cents; German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and old French crowns at 114 cents each; German florins 41¼ cents; Prussian and Hanoverian thalers at 72 cents; American plate, best manufacture, 120a122 cents per ounce, and genuine British plate at 125 cents per ounce.

A FORIEGNER'S VIEWS OF AMERICANISM.—An intelligent Englishman, who resided in this country for several years, and recently returned to his native land, writes to Floyd's Weekly Review, of the American party, as follows:

"Hitherto, America has been a refuge for the outcast of all nations—the home of all who fled from debt, from tyranny, from starvation, from justice. It has received all—rejected none. This was a grand experiment—but it has only partially succeeded. Some of the emigrants—especially the Irish—brought mischief with them, evil passions and habits, and as all were admitted to power—to vote at elections—public men had to stoop to their baseness to get support; and hence a lower style of public morals became the rule in public towns. The Know-Nothings, who comprise the most intellectual and prosperous men of the American Democracy, say this evil must be stayed. The cry is, "America for Americans." And surely this cry is as reasonable as 'Italy for the Italians,' or 'Hungary for the Hungarians.' The new party is a protest against Jesuit influence in America. They seek to deprive the immigrant hordes of the means of mischief. Their motto is, "Protection to all—power to the American born."

"SAM" AND JEFFERSON.—If the great JEFFERSON had lived until these days, he would have been on good terms with our young friend "Sam" In 1797, JEFFERSON drew up a petition for the citizens of Albermarle, Amherst, Flovana, and Goochland counties, Va., which is found among his writings, and published by the Baltimore Sun. It appears that JEFFERSON thought that none but Americans should be placed on juries. He says:

"And your petitioners further submit to the wisdom of the two Houses of Assembly, whether the safety of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in their persons, their property, their laws, and government, does not require that capacity to act in the important office of a juror, grand or petty, civil or criminal, should be restrained in future to the citizens of the United States, or such as were citizens at the date of the treaty of peace which closed our revolutionary war, and whether ignorance of our laws and natural partiality to the countries of their birth, are not reasonable causes for declaring this to be one of the rights incommunicable in future to our adopted citizens."

FROM MEXICO.—News from Vera Cruz, to the 22d ult. state that Tamarez remained at Puebla, hemmed in by the government troops. He proposed to surrender, but Comonfort is reported as having rejected the terms.

A company is forming to build a railroad between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

The Lipan Indians are still troublesome, and the citizens of the frontier are forming companies for their own protection.

Remarks of Mr. Crittenden.

The Washington Organ gives the following synopsis of the remarks of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, at the American Ratification meeting in Washington City:

MR. CRITTENDEN commenced by saying that it was useless to attempt to proselyte now; all present had made up their minds on the principles they should advocate.—The lists were now made, the contest is opened, and it is for that side to win the fight that bears itself most gallantly. What kind of a party have you? Is it not the one which insists as its main ground of action, that Americans shall rule America!—What parties oppose you? Who can stand before the American people with any hope of success, and contest the great principle that binds us together? On this principle we stand. We may fall; I think we shall triumph. [Cheers.]

He had no antipathies against the foreigners; the party had none. Let the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations come to us. Let them share the benificence and justice of our laws. Let them share our language and our customs; but we tell them in all kindness, both for their sake, and our own, they must leave us to manage and govern the country, or in their hands, unaccustomed as they are to its delicate machinery, it will be wrongly directed, and its power will be thrown against itself, and all will be involved in one mass of splendid ruins.

The whole philosophy of our principles lay in one memorable order given by the father of his country during the darkness of the Revolution: "Place none but Americans on duty to-night!" There were brave men of foreign birth in the army; but they were not sons of the soil. The magic attraction of patriotism did not bind them to the land. The tugging at their heart strings was not for the country in whose service they were then engaged, but for their country beyond the sea. They were not to the manor born, and could not say, "this is my own, my native land!" Then, was it not policy, and was it not philosophical, to place men who were bound by those magic ties, in the most resposible situations?—And if it were best then, is it not the policy of the nation still, to place none but native born patriots at the helm of State,—the most responsible of all situations to us at this time? And should our foreign born brothers object to this policy, when it is so constantly followed under every other government? [Cheers.]

And how did our party arise? That it was the work of an over-ruling Providence is evident. It was not the work of Propagandism. It was from the germ of patriotism in the hearts of the people. On its first manifestation the people gathered silently around it, drawn by their best feelings to enlist in the cause. It spread silently and surely, without noise, without effort, being rolled onward by its own weight, when it was once started. Like the wind, it is said that no one knows our party, whence it cometh; and some even at this day are so mentally blind as to say that they know not whither it goeth! [Laughter.] But, to his mind, it was evident that "it goeth towards the White House as its home, and towards the Capitol as its place of industry?" [Great applause.]

We have thrown down the gauntlet—let them take it up who will—we are ready for the fight. Our ranks are full, but we have room still for those who prefer to struggle with us, to fighting against us,—for it has come that point. And let those who see the truth of our principles at this the eleventh hour, come to our banners and receive the welcoming hand from those who have borne the heat and burden of the day.

To our naturalized brethren we say, we do not love the foreigners less than when we first extended an invitation to them to find a home from oppression on our shores; we do not love them less, but we love our country more. And we find that if we do not protect the ark of our liberties from the proffered support of officious hands, we shall all be involved in one common destruction.

When the emigration to our country did not exceed 10,000 per year, we did not feel the effect of it. Those who then came among us were absorbed in our customs, and forgot their native country in a measure, and strove to become Americans.—Now the small stream has become an overwhelming torrent, and threatens to submerge the whole land. Instead of mixing among us, and becoming a part of us, whole counties are found in which the English language cannot be understood. The foreigners retain their clannish spirit; their customs, traditions, habits, yea, and language; they form a foreign colony in our midst, as distinct in fact from us as they are in habit, though they are under our government. It is this we deprecate. It is this we would prevent.

He did not regard the foreign born citizen with feelings of distrust or hatred, nor did the party. He could cordially welcome them, but he could not accord to them the power to rule and ruin the common country. No man felt more charity for the misfortunes of oppressed lands than he.—In this very hall, not many years ago, he had spoken at a meeting in which the citizens of Washington were raising money to send to Ireland, and he had introduced a bill in the Senate, which was passed, appropriating $500,000 from the National treasury for the benefit of the starving Irish.

He implored the naturalized citizens to come to the assistance of the country of his choice. If the American party is successful, you are as richly rewarded as we in its increased prosperity. Should it fail, you will be involved in the common ruin. He would give them his hand, then. Come and help us! We are more in danger from the way in which our common enemies use the ballot-box than their use of the cartridge-box.

The business of the American party was to preserve the Constitution and the Union intact; to preserve them from every hand that should be raised against them; and they had everything to hope from the patriotism of their course.

He closed by saying, "we strive for our native-born sovereignty and our supremacy in a land which a beneficient God has given us. Who is he that can resist the American people, when in a just cause they stand before God and man to defend their rights!" If the party will but act worthy of their noble cause, they will triumph through its purity and patriotism. [Cheers, long and loud.]

MONUMENT TO MR. CLAY.—In New Orleans, the corner stone of the Clay Monument will be laid on the 12th day of April next, the anniversary of his birth day. The preparations indicate one of the most magnificent pageants ever witnessed in this country.

One or two of the South Carolina papers, says the Knoxville Register, are furious in their assaults upon Andrew J. Donelson. This is not to be wondered at. Maj. Donelson is the man who rose up in his seat in the famous Disunion Convention at Nashville, and denounced them as traitors. It is quite natural that South Carolina disunionists should dislike him.

Ratification meetings have been held at Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi, which were well attended and most enthusiastic. The nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON are most cordially received.

A very spirited meeting was held at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago, in which the citizens of Shelby county, Tenn., expressed their warm approbation of the American leaders.

Foreign.—The steamship Emeu arrived at Boston, on the 26th from Liverpool.

The political news is of little importance. The peace Congress is in daily session at Paris, but nothing of its doings has transpired. Advices from the Crimea state matters unchanged. A review of 50,000 British troops arrived at Balaklava on the 5th March. The White works were blown up at Sevastopol on the 28th of February. Advices from Constantinople to the 28th state, that an Austrian courier had arrived there, with propositions relative to the Danubian principalities. A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. The Minister of Finance had appealed to the merchants and invited them to devise a remedy.

An order to suspend hostilities had been forwarded to Omar and Selim Pacha.

The river Danube has been re-opened, and Lloyd's steamers have commenced running. Advices from Norway announce a serious commercial crisis there. Twenty commercial houses had suspended in Berlin alone.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been dangerously ill, but was improving.

Cotton quiet and prices easier but not quotably lower. Orleans middling 6½d.—Breadstuffs having slightly advanced.—Flour advanced 1s, wheat 4d, and corn 1s.

LATER.—NEW YORK, March 28.—The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 27th.

Mr. Dallas, immediately on his arrival at Liverpool, proceeded to the Adelphi Hotel, where a deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce presented him a congratulatory address.

No excitement exists regarding American affairs.

Nothing definite transpired respecting the doings of the Peace Conference. All accounts agree upon an almost certainty of peace; and advices from Germany and Russia bear the same tone.

It is generally rumored that the treaty of peace will be signed on Saturday. All difficulties, however are not yet adjusted.—Several important particulars respecting the principalities and Asiatic frontier are left as undecided as when the Congress first met. It is rumored that a ratification of the treaty, and adjustment of unarranged difficulties are to be referred to a commission on the spot. Sardinia will not be represented in this commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference; that she will accept; and Baron Monteufel would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris, as plenipotentiary. The admission of Prussia is said to be especially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1846, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.—Palmerston, however, refused to answer D'Israeli's question, as to whether Italian affairs should occupy the attention of the Convention.

CRIMEA—The Russian and Allied Generals had met on Watka bridge, and exchanged propositions. The Tchernaya has been traced between the two armies. Selim Pasha was preparing to take command of the Turkish army. The Ottoman Ministry was occupied with measures for alleviating the crisis. The General in command of the Turkish forces at Kars is to be court-martialed for the fall of the place.

Free export is permitted from the Turkish ports, but prohibited from the ports east of the Dardenelles.

Baltic advices state that a British flying squadron was passing towards the Gulf of Finland.

FRANCE.—Paris commercial letters speak with confidence of peace. The more cautious fear that peace will bring a commercial crisis.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers officially deny that Napoleon had addressed a remonstrance to the Spanish Government respecting the internal affairs of the State.

RUSSIA.—Prince Gorstscakoff is going from Varna to St. Petersburg to take part in the deliberations relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia after the Peace Conference. Setoff returned from Stuttgard for the same purpose.

STILL LATER.—The steamer Fulton arrived on the 29th at New York, from Havre. From the news brought by her we select the following:

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that the mystery of the recent improved relations between Austria and the United States has been cleared.

An American commercial treaty is about to be formed in order to open a direct trade between the United States and Austria for the import of cotton and other products direct from America, instead of from London and Liverpool. The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce between the United States and Austria will be concluded at no distant day.

The Times Paris correspondent says that on two points Russia makes ample concessions, namely: the neutralization of the Black Sea, with the dismantling of the fortresses, and the non-reconstruction of Bomarsund.

A despatch from Berlin, of the 12th, says that Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburgh that a definite understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and, thanks to the instructions brought by Scheenaloff, peace is restored. Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey have been reserved.

Preparations are making at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after peace is concluded.

In Parliament a question was asked when the papers in regard to the dispute with the United States, in relation to the Central American question, would be presented?—Lord Palmerston replied that he was unable to state, but very soon after the Easter recess. Mr. Roebuck asked whether the papers would include those relative to the recruiting question? Lord Palmerston said he could not tell at present, as no reply had been received to the last despatch of her Majesty's government.

☞John Graham was hung at Paducah, on the 21st instant, for the crime of murder.

Land Warrants.—The "bulls and bears" are again at work on Wall street, and at other points, and are assiduous in their efforts to bring down the price of land warrants to a low figure.

In November last, a like effort was successfully made by which the "old soldiers" and distant dealers suffered greatly in the very sudden and unexpected decline. As soon as the large dealers obtained sufficient supplies, prices again rapidly advanced. Now that they have sold out their large stocks, an effort is being made to create a panic in the market similar to the one brought about in November by a regularly concerted plan, that of telegraphing from point to point, and from city to city, to the effect that there is a heavy pressure in the market, and that prices are rapidly declining. Letter writers are also brought in requisition to aid in this movement. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"Land warrants took another sudden turn downwards yesterday. Most of the dealers, both here and in New York, declining to buy until the market becomes settled. In New York, $1 05 for 120's and $1 08 per acre for 160's and 80's were the best rates paid yesterday. I quote the market here thus:

160's and 80's - - - -	$1 09 to $1 10
120's - - - - - -	1 06 to 1 07"

Now, every word above quoted is incorrect, and intended for the purpose above indicated; there were but few warrants sold in this market on Saturday, owing to the excitement produced by the efforts above explained, but the following prices were paid:

160's and 80's - - - -	$1 12 per acre.
120's - - - - - -	1 08 "
40's - - - - - -	1 17 "

On the same day (Saturday) John Thompson, Bank Note Reporter, (who, by-the-by, is the standard,) makes the following remarks and gives his quotations on that day:

"The demand for warrants still continues to exceed the supply, and we are again obliged to advance the prices. Our customers, however, may feel confident that no exertions on our part shall be spared to meet their wants in as satisfactory a manner as possible.

"We are at this date (March 23) buying and selling as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
160's	$1 13	$1 15 per acre.
80's	1 13	1 15 "
120's	1 09	1 11 "
60's	1 09	1 11 "
40's	1 15	1 20 "

The old soldiers should keep their eyes open, and hold on to their warrants, if they desire to get a fair price for them. There will be a heavy demand for them in April and May; a much larger amount will be wanted for immediate location than will be issued, and a considerable advance over the present rates may be expected during those months.

Newspapers throughout the country friendly to the interest of the old soldier will do well to notice these facts.—*Washington American Organ.*

Professional Cards.

☞*Professional and Business Cards, of six lines or less, inserted once 50c; one month $1; six months $4; one year (if a subscriber) $5; if not, $7.*

DR. GEO. A. THROOP,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Shelbyville and its vicinity in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
☞Office at the Drug Store of Thos. J. Throop & Bro. Residence, same formerly occupied by J. S. Sharrard. March 15, 1856 iy843

DR. WILLIAM SINGLETON.
HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
☞Office same as formerly occupied by Dr. Glass, opposite the Redding House. Jan 25, 1854 Lm732

E. S. CRAIG. R. J. ELLIOTT.
CRAIG & ELLIOTT,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt and Jefferson ☞Office on south side Jefferson st., near corner of 5th. *lm793

M. D. M'HENRY. T. B. COCHRAN.
McHENRY & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office on Main street, two doors east of the Post Office. Jan 24, 1855 tf784

JOSHUA TEVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., will practice in the Courts of Shelby, and adjoining counties. Jan 4, 1854 Lm665

THOS. J. THROOP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., has removed his Law Office to the room immediately above Joseph Hall's Drug Store.
☞Entrance by the iron stair-way at the corner.
Feb 21, 1855 1y733

J. M. & W. C. BULLOCK,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office in the brick building on the southwest corner of the public square
January 4, 1854 625

T. W. BROWN W. C. WHITAKER
BROWN & WHITAKER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care in Shelby and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. ☞Office in Hall's Building, first floor, two doors from the corner. April 12, 1854 743

JAMES L. CALDWELL. MARION C. TAYLOR.
CALDWELL & TAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office on the Public Square, west of the Court House. Feb 14, 1855 too787

JOHN C. PETRY,
MANUFACTURER of and dealers in Boots and Shoes, Shelbyville, Ky. 734

JOHN S. CHURCHILL,
Manufacturer of
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, and dealer in STOVES of every variety, would respectfully inform the citizens of Shelbyville and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Shelbyville for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches.
By steady habits and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit and share a liberal portion of public patronage.
☞Prompt attention to Job Work and Guttering.
☞Shop on Main street, nearly opposite the News Office, and two doors east of the public square.
March 5, 1856 bm842

PHILIP ADAMS. GEO. E. ADAMS
P. ADAMS & SON,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FANCY PAINTERS, Gilders, Glaziers, Paper Hangers, &c., having formed a copartnership, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business.
Shop on Fifth Street, south of the Public Square.
Jan 23, 1856 tf836

T. E. C. BRINLY & CO.,
PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS, Simpsonsville, Ky., keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture exclusively, any quantity of SOD and STUBBLE PLOWS. They warrant their Plows to perform well, or return the purchase money.
☞All orders for Plows, left at the Drug and Hardware Store of Joseph Hall, Shelbyville, Ky., will be promptly attended to.
T. E. C. BRINLY & CO.
October 26, 1853 ti719

S. MERGELL,
MARBLE and STONE CUTTER, Shelbyville Ky., keeps on hand, and makes to order, Monuments, Tombstones, &c.
☞Shop on the Public Square, near the Engine House. Oct. 3, 1855 bm820

Stage Lines.

E. P. JOHNSON & CO'S
SHELBYVILLE and LOUISVILLE ACCOMMODATION LINE of Four Horse Coaches, will leave Shelbyville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., returning, leave Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. We have careful and attentive drivers, good coach and horses, and will call for or deliver passengers, or packages, in any part of the city.
OFFICES.—In Shelbyville, at Armstrong's Redding House; Louisville, at Galt House.
E. P. JOHNSON & CO.
July 14, 1855 tf808

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS! FARE $1 50! The SHELBY ACCOMMODATION STAGE LINE leaves Shelbyville: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Louville at 12½ o'clock, A.M. Returning, leaves Louisville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Shelbyville at 4, P. M.
Passengers will be called for and delivered in any part of the city they may desire; and carried through in one hour less time than by any other public conveyance; and at less cost.
☞Arrive in Louisville in time for Cincinnati boats, and Indianapolis railroad.
Having used every means in our power to accommodate the public, we respectfully ask a liberal share of their patronage, so long as we pursue the same course.
OFFICES—In Shelbyville, at T. C. McGrath's Store. In Louisville, at the Merchants' Hotel, formerly Bledsoe House, Fifth street, between Main and Market. FIELDING NEEL & CO.
September 26, 1855 tf819

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

HENRI F. MIDDLETON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government. WASHINGTON
It is time we should become a little more Americanized.—JACKSON.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 2, 1856.

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW J. DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Thomasson Council, No. 159,
Of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the *Court House*, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the Council.
J. M. McGRATH, *Secretary*.

Our Correspondents.

The article of "N. F." on "Poetry and Civilization," is given on the first page of this issue.

We thank "KNOBS" for his very interesting letter. Our readers generally will like it. We hope to hear from him often.

A poetical article from our fair correspondent "LAMBDA" will appear next week.

A QUERY.—A friend at Frankfort promised us a gossipping letter, to be mailed from the State Capital every Saturday. We regret none have been yet received. Can he not screw up industry enough?

Acknowledgements.—To Senators JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, S. ADAMS, of Mississippi, JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware; and to Representative HUMPHREY MARSHALL, we are indebted for valuable and interesting public documents. We are much indebted to these gentlemen for their kindness.

To our Correspondents.—Recently we have had forwarded from Shelbyville, *Indiana*, several letters and documents directed to us, at that place, by mistake. Two or three of the letters were of considerable importance; and we mention the fact, that our correspondents may understand the delay of reply.

And it may be, that other letters for us have been directed to Shelbyville Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, etc. If so, we will thank the Postmaster at each of those offices to forward them to this office.

Another American Paper.—We understand that the friends of ANDREW MONROE, Esq., of Louisville, are about making an arrangement to place him in control of *a new daily American paper* in that city. PRENTICE is doing a patriot's service with his "Journal," as much as any one paper could do. But there are now three papers of the *Sag-Nicht* and anti-American order in Louisville, besides the German paper; and no one paper can find room to say all that should be said in response to the continued misrepresentations and attacks of those sheets upon the American party. Besides, we think an American city, with a population of 70,000, should support well two American papers. Mr. MONROE, we know, is an excellent writer, and cannot fail in making a most interesting paper.

New Music.—We are indebted to Mr. JOHN HALL, for the following pieces of music:

Jennie Fair and Bright; Song and Chorus; Words and Music by E. Z. Webster; David P. Faulds, Louisville, Publisher.

Annabel; a Ballad; words by Alfred Burnett; music by Valcolon; D. R. Faulds, Louisville, Publisher.

These are favorite pieces; and Mr. HALL,—who is engaged in the music house of Mr. FAULDS, will accept our thanks.

Literary Notices.

Godey's Lady's Book; Philadelphia; Mrs. Sarah Jane Hale and L. A. Godey, Editors. Monthly; $3 per annum. L. A. Godey, Publisher.

We have received the April number of this popular monthly. The engravings and contents are, as usual, very fine and excellent.

We club The Shelby News and Godey's Lady's Book for $4 per annum, in advance.

Peterson's National Magazine; Philadelphia; Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Charles J. Peterson, Editors; C. J. Peterson, Publisher; monthly; $2 per annum.

The number for the current month is on our table, richly embellished and well filled, with interesting articles.

Home Magazine; Philadelphia; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and T. S. Arthur Editors; T. S. Arthur, Publisher; monthly; $2 per annum.

There is no periodical we receive more welcomely than this; and we find the April number an exceedingly good one.

Ciceronian Magazine; Georgetown, Ky.; H. C. Kemper, T. J. Stevenson, and W. V. Johnson, Editors; monthly; $2 per annum; clubs of five and over, $1 50.

This monthly has been commenced by the Ciceronian Society of Georgetown College. The profits which may result from its publication will be appropriated to young men desiring an education, but not able of themselves to defray their expenses while at College. The first—March number—is well gotten up; and speaks well for the talent of the Editors.

The City Architect; a series of Original Designs for Dwellings, Stores, and Public Buildings, adapted to cities and villages. Illustrated by Drawings of Plans, Elevations, Sections, Details, etc. By Wm. H. Ranlett, author of "Cottage Architecture." New York; De Witt & Davenport, Publishers.

Mr. RANLETT has acquired an enviable reputation as the author of "Cottage Architecture"—a work that is becoming the standard work on architecture in this country. The "City Architect" is designed for a guide and instructor in the erection of Town Houses, Stores, Warehouses, and street architecture generally. It is not a work treating on the Principles of Architecture, merely, but one giving plain and easily-understood directions, so as to enable those whose necessities require them to build with such rapidity that they cannot stop to study principles, and in places where they can seldom avail themselves of professional assistance, to avoid the errors which are so inevitable and so costly, so destructive to domestic comfort, and often so ruinous to health. In a country like ours, where villages and cities are springing up like magic, a comprehensive and practical work, like the CITY ARCHITECT is designed to be, cannot fail to be of essential service. It is not to be simply a collection of designs for showy house-fronts, but a manual containing all the requisite information and practical directions for building a city, from the start. It will, of course, contain not only plans and specifications for dwelling-houses, shops, stores, manufactories, lecture-rooms, academies, churches, theaters, court-houses, prisons, hotels, alms-houses, and hospitals, but also instructions for paving, flagging, constructing drains, culverts, docks, wharves, mills, street-grating, laying out of squares, parks, and public grounds; and the fullest and most comprehensive directions will be given for ventilating, heating, and lighting all classes of buildings.

The work will be issued in twenty numbers, at 50 cents a number. Each number will be devoted to a special object, and will be complete in itself.

Carpenters and others desiring to examine a number of the "City Architect" are requested to call at The Shelby News office.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.—Advices had reached Panama that the Indians on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua had attacked San Diego and burned it partly down.

Advices from Costa Rica state that Walker has threatened to attack and destroy Puntas Arenas. The government has sent troops to defend the place. So have the French and British Governments.

MEMORANDUM

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

Farm of W. W. Parrish. See Advertisement.
Judiah W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayvillage. See advertisement.
A fine saddle and work horse. See advertisement of J. G. Reed.
advt; and apply to T. W. Brown.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

April 14. Sale of the farm belonging to the estate of Col. P. Davis, deceased, by Commissioner Bohannon. See advertisement.
April 16: The personal property of Dr. W. J. Morton. See advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Read all the cards under the head of Special Notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Town Ordinances. Citizens are referred to the Ordinance passed by the Trustees on the 27th ult.

Repairing. See the advertisement of R. W. Choate, who is prepared to repair all Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Public Sale. W. J. Morton advertises his personal property, blooded stock, etc. for sale on the 16th instant. See advertisement.

Lumber. Jacob Smith & Co., Louisville, have a fine lot of Lumber, etc. which they offer at low prices. See their card.

Furniture Store. N. B. Zaring has opened a Furniture Wareroom, near the Court House; and has on hand, and will keep a full assortment of fine Furniture. See his advertisement.

Burial Cases and Caskets. N. B. Zaring is Agent for the sale of Burial Metalic Cases and Caskets; and will keep on hand an assortment, at his Furniture Wareroom. See his Card.

Ear and Eye. There are many persons afflicted with Deafness and disease of the Eye. To such we would confidently refer the advertisement of Drs. LeBrunn and Dufton, for information where and how they can obtain relief and cure.

Holloway's Pills are an excellent Family Medicine, and are recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stomach. The surpassing effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them an universal favorite with the citizens of the Union, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach; and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is undisputably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure these disorders when used in accordance with the direction which accompany each box.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We suggest to the citizens of town to meet at the Court House, this,—(TUESDAY) AFTERNOON,—to consider if there cannot be some scheme devised, to render property in this village more secure from the ravages of fires. The cisterns want fixing; several new cisterns are needed; more and better hose should be obtained; and also another fire Engine. If the finances of the town will not justify the outlay, at this moment, we feel assured there are citizens enough who are willing to advance their taxes, and donate a sufficient sum.

Something will have to be done. Let every citizen meet at the Court House at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

☞We learn from H. CHRISTOPHER, Esq., of the National Telegraph, that REUBEN BROWN, was elected, at the special election held on Monday last, Presiding Judge of the Franklin County Court, *vice* J. C. HERNDON, dec'd. Mr. B. ran as an old-line Whig.

The Davis Farm.—We are requested to state, that on the Farm of Col. P. DAVIS, deceased advertised to be sold on the 14th instant, there is about 70 acres of wheat, and about 20 acres of rye; which promise to make excellent crops. Also there are about 80 acres of corn-ground, broken up; and about 25 acres in oats.

Marble Work.—We had the pleasure of examining, last week, at the Marble Rooms of Mr. JAMES FALCONER, in this place, some beautiful specimens of Marble Work, embracing Monuments, Tablets, Head and Foot Stones, &c. They are manufactured from the purest American and Italian marbles, and are as well executed as any work of the kind we have ever seen.

Mr. FALCONER is extensively engaged in manufacturing at Madison, Ia., and has opened a branch of his establishment in this place. He will furnish any thing in his line at as low prices as any one in the country.

BECKLEY'S EMINENCE LINE.

We understand from JOHN R. BECKLEY, the proprietor of the *Shelbyville and Eminence Stage Line*, that he will commence running his Stages on Monday next, the 7th instant. This line connects with the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and passengers can purchase through tickets from this place to Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, &c. Passengers for Louisville arrive in the city at 10: 20, a.m., and have until 2: 30, p.m., to transact their business, and return same day. Stages connect at Eminence with this Line, for New Castle, Drennon Springs, &c.

The manner in which the enterprise was conducted last season, is a sufficient guarantee that Mr. BECKLEY, and his employees, will do their utmost to accommodate all who extend him their patronage. It behooves our citizens to encourage those Lines owned by citizens of Shelbyville; let the lines of BECKLEY and of TOM. YOUNG be run off—and strong efforts are being made to do so—by the Mail Stage Company, and they will be compelled to pay the exhorbitant rates that a wealthy monopoly may choose to charge.

GEORGE BORDERS was shot at, last week, in Hardin co., by JOSEPH SCIFRES, and a few shot lodged in the back of his head. Not dangerously wounded.

Party Nominations.—We had intended to pnblish the queries propounded by the "Bardstown Gazette," and reply to them fully. The paper has been mislaid. Suffice it, that we ever have been opposed to the election of Judges, and administrative offices belonging to the judicial department. Hence we are opposed to the nomination of candidates by partizan organizations.

But, whilst our judgement is opposed to nominations, we do not believe in the propriety of one party suicidally refusing to make nominations, while their partizan opponents are nominating their candidates. The anti-American party all over the State, are meeting openly, and secretly, and selecting their candidates for various offices to be filled at the approaching August election. The "Gazette" itself contains a call for an anti-American convention to nominate candidates for Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in the 5th district; and in the issue of the 26th ultimo, is rather a dig at JAMES D. HARDIN, Esq., because some of his "enemies" [?] are reporting that he intends to run as an independent candidate, without reference to the district convention!

—The "Gazette" also has a call for a County anti-American Convention to nominate candidates for Sheriff and Circuit Court Clerk, for Nelson county!

And the same thing is going on all over the State. With these facts before our eyes, we cannot but say to the Americans, nominate candidates for every office; stick to the nominations; and, by electing them, prevent your anti-American opponents from slipping in their men, and then shouting that the American party is dead. We are for close communion in political matters. Our principles are correct. And never will we, by our vote or voice, do anything which will enure to the partizan advancement of those who villify and abuse our party and its principles.

Fire!—On Tuesday night, the 25th ult. our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire! The stables, cribs and wood-houses, of Messrs. R. R. RUSSELL, S. VANNATTA and Mrs. CARDWELL were destroyed.—They were tolerably well supplied with oats, hay, corn, etc., and the flames spread very rapidly. But for the untiring efforts and labor of the Relief Fire Company, assisted by a number of citizens, a much larger number of stables, etc., would have been destroyed; as also the dwelling-house of Dr. S. C. WILSON; which would have inevitably been burnt, but for the most strenuous exertions.

Another.—On Monday night, the 31st ult., the stable of Maj. JAMES S. WHITAKER was discovered on fire. It soon communicated to his corn-crib, ice-house, wood-house, and other buildings. The stable and crib were destroyed, together with their contents,—a large quantity of hay and oats, and about two hundred barrels of corn. Some hogs were burnt to death. It was with great difficulty that the horses were got out—one was badly burned.

That these fires are the work of an incendiary, we have but little doubt. Per possibilty they may be casualties; but we do not believe it. We only hope the villian may be discovered.

☛It is reported from Washington, that Col. J. W. FORNEY has been compeled to retire from the Washington "Union," because of his preference for Mr. BUCHANAN as a candidate for the Presidency.

At the charter election in Vicksburg the whole American ticket triumphed. Miles C. Folkes was elected mayor.

Frankfort.—The "Commonwealth," is very justly indignant at the uncalled for abuse of Frankfort, and the willful misrepresentations of the financial condition of the city. In the issue of Friday it says:

"This whole story is a falsehood, got up from motives of political and personal hostility to some of our most prominent citizens. Frankfort is not bankrupt; she has made no assignment; she is abundantly able to pay all her debts. In the first place, she has assests that would sell under the hammer for far more than would pay her liabilities. In the next place, her ordinary revenue is sufficient, after paying current expenses, to pay the interest upon her funded debt and to sink the principal fast enough to extinguish the debt before the bond in which it is funded will mature. Her floating debt, which is only some $8,000, will be nearly all, if not quite all extinguished during the current year, out of the surplus revenue left after paying ordinary expenses and interest of the funded debt. In short we do not know of a city any where which has a debt at all, that is in a better condition than Frankfort. Will not the journals which have been misled into misrepresenting us do us the justice to publish this correction."

The fact cannot be controverted, that Frankfort is the most enterprising, public spirited place in the State; and as such she has made herself the mark of envy and malignity to shoot their envenomed shafts at. The citizens are generous and noble hearted, and hospitable to a proverb. We know of no city that has so many comforts and conveniences for its citizens and sojourners, or where are so many sources of real enjoyment to visitors and strangers. Let other cities and towns and communities emulate Frankfort in her works of public improvement and convenience, and their citizens will find less time to abuse Frankfort and her citizens.

Anti-Americanism in Cincinnati.—On Wednesday last, the anti-Americans held a Convention in Cincinnati to nominate candidates for municipal offices. The convention was composed of 155 delegates, who are thus classified:

Foreign Roman Catholics, 84; American Roman Catholics, 11; Native and Foreign Protestants 60. Candidates nominated 8. Foreigners, 5; Natives, 3.

What need of argument, when facts like these meet the eye at every turn?

Poor Fellow!—The "Journal" is again after the Louisville "Democrat" about that Sand Creek Sermon! It had better publish it, and be done with it; for it will never hear the last of it. That HARNEX preached that sermon, we have no more doubt than that he taught negroes in a school, at Hanover. And that is a fact that admits cf no denial.

Black Republican Movement.—On the night of the 27th ultimo, the National Executive Republican Committee had a conference with the leading Anti-Nebraska members of Congress with a view to determine the best course to concentrate all opposed to slavery in the territories, and in securing the nomination of a conservative and generally acceptable Presidential candidate. A call for a National Nominating Convention was issued;—the Convention to meet at Philadelphia, on the 17th June. An Address to the people of the United States was adopted, and ordered to be published. It was prepared by FRANCIS P. BLAIR, the Editor of the official organ of *the* "Democracy" in the days of JACKSON and VAN BUREN.

A Nice Officer.—President PIERCE has appointed J. Y. McDUFFIE United States Marshal, for the Northern District of California, vice Gen. RICHARDSON, murdered by CHARLES CORA; an account of which we published some two months back. McDUFFIE is a notorious gambler, a partner of CORA and two of his sisters,—noted gamblers and notorious courtesans of the Golden State, one of whom is kept by McDUFFIE. RICHARDSON was killed by CORA because Gen. R. had resented the intrusion of BELLE CORA into his box at the theatre by the side of Mrs. RICHARDSON. The moral and respectable citizens of California very justly feel themselves outraged and insulted by McDUFFIE's appointment; and are severe in their condemnation of President PIERCE.

$300 REWARD.

A REWARD OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered for the apprehension or any information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction, of the person or persons who are burning stables and other property of the citizens of the town.

R. NEEL, *Chairman*
Board of Trustees of Shelbyville.
Att: JOHN CHURCHILL, *Clerk.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—On the 27th ult., at Pomeroy, on the Ohio, the steamboat Metropolis burst her larboard boiler. Nine persons have died from wounds received;—among them Capt. E. C. HAZLETT.

TENNESSEE.—We learn by the Tennessee papers that the American party has achieved the most signal victories in the recent elections for sheriffs and county clerks in that State. We are authorized to state by an intelligent Tennesseean that the American party is 25 per cent. stronger there to-day than it was in August last.

License in Louisville.—On Saturday last an election was held, in Louisville, to decide whether or not the Councils should grant licenses to retail liquor the coming year. The vote was very small—less than 2,000 votes polled; and the majority for licenses about 900.

Fusion in Pennsylvania.—In Pennsylvania the Pierce Democrats and Black Republicans are amalgamating, and running fusion tickets for municipal officers, in the various towns where the American party is strong enough to be feared. In Norristown, Elizabethborough, and other places, however, the Americans lammed out the fusion tickets, without much trouble.

Douglas at Work.—A letter from Washington says, that a good deal of excitement has been produced at Washington among the friends of the various Presidential candidates, by an article which recently appeared in Douglas' home organ—the Chicago Times—in which all the Presidential aspirants are overslaughed, with the exception of the "Little Giant," who is pronounced the only available man for the crisis. A leading Buchanan Senator stated that a repetition of the Democratic Review game would only recoil upon its author.—The excitement is waxing hot.

GOV. PRICE'S CASE.—At Trenton, New Jersey, on the 29th ultimo, the jury in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the United States against Governor RODMAN M. PRICE, for defalcation of the public funds while a purser in the navy, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant for $19,539 against the U. S. Government, leaving $75,000 to be adjudicated by Congress, which could not be legally settled in this suit.

So instead of Gov. PRICE being a defaulter to the Government, the Government is a defaulter to him, to the tune of some $95,000!

SHOOTING IN MISSISSIPPI.—A shooting affair recently occurred at New Albany, Tippah county, Miss. A man named Gamell, at a circus, attempted to shoot Sheriff Dulaney, but the ball missed him and lodged in the abdomen of a little boy. A second effort to shoot that officer, strange to say, resulted as the first, the boy receiving the ball in his groin. The man Gamell was sent to jail. It is thought the lad will recover.—*Memphis Eagle.*

Transportation of Stock East.—We have been placed in possession of a pamphlet copy of the report to the meeting of Farmers and Stock Dealers of the Sciota Valley. From it we learn, that the best and cheapest routes are the following:

From the neighborhood of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad; from Columbus, the Central Ohio Railroad; from Wheeling, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the Wilmington, Baltimore and New Jersey Railroads to New York city.

And the meeting passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the stock dealers of Scioto Valley, will patronize route *first*, in the above report, commencing at Cincinnati, thence over the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, to Wheeling; and from Columbus over the Central Ohio Railroad, to Wheeling; thence over the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and New Jersey Railroads, to New York City, for shipping our own stock; and we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Kentucky, Southern Ohio and Indiana stock men for this route, as the shortest, the cheapest, and the best for shipping stock to the Eastern market.

The Circleville Herald says: There has been some apprehension expressed that stock shipped by the C. W. & Z. R. R., would not be sent forward with despatch. Capt. Triplett, the Agent of the road, at this place, made inquiry of the Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., and the following telegraphic despatch is the answer:

WHEELING, VA., March 11.
Wm. M. Triplett, Agent C. W. & Z. R. R.:
Cattle from your road forwarded without delay—I believe to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Sent off 424 yesterday, and 500 one day last week.
J. B. FORD, Agent Balt. & Ohio R. R.

THE HOG PRODUCT.—The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday last estimates the net increase in the number of hogs packed at the leading points in the West, adding the shipments to the East, to amount to 764,609 hogs. This is equal to an increase of 30 per cent. over the product of the previous year.

THE SPRING TRADE.—It is gratifying to witness the activity and bustle along our principal thoroughfares of business. Main street; for the distance of one mile, on both sides, is literally jamed with boxes, bales, barrels, hogsheads, and every conceivable species of merchandize—and the centre is so thronged with drays, wagons, carts, and carryalls, omnibusses, coaches, &c., &c., as to render "bobbing 'round" and crossing over a difficult enterprise. How the ladies, in their flowing robes and superb rotundity of fashion, can safely navigate these narrow streets without a collision, is a miracle.—*Louisville Reporter.*

A CARD FROM THE FIREMEN.

The Members of Young America Hose Company return their thanks to Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIS, for the Supper so generously furnished the Company, on Tuesday night last.

Whilst we hope we may never be called upon to aid in rescuing her home from the devouring element, yet if it should so occur, the remembrance of her kindness will urge us to treble our exertions
YOUNG AMERICA HOSE COMPANY.

Commercial Intelligence.

CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

For the last few days there has been a good deal of activity in many leading departments, including heavy supplies of merchandise, groceries and produce. The news by the last foreign steamer has been regarded favorable to our products, and we noticed an improved feeling and buoyancy in cotton and flour. Tobacco is quite active, with large receipts and heavy sales at full prices

Beeswax.		Sheep ℘ head	1 50@400
Yellow,	20 @23	Cows	$20@30
Bagging and Rope.		Calves	$ 3@5
Hand Loom	16½@17½	*Molasses.*	
Power Loom	17 @17½	N Orleans ℘ gal	40@42
Hand loom rope	8½@ 9½	Sugar House	42@44
Machine	9½@10	Golden Syrup	60@70
Cotton Yarns.		*Provisions.*	
Dozen Yarns 500,	10@10½	Pork, Mess ℘bbl	14 25
" " 600,	9@ 9½	Bacon—	
" " 700,	8@ 8½	Shoulders	6½@6¾
Cordage.		Ribbed Sides	7½@7¾
Manilla ℘lb	16 @17	Clear do	8¼@
Hemp, white	10 @12	Hams plain	8½@8¾
Candles.		Prime Lard kegs	9½@
Star	24 @	Bacon from wagons—	
Hard Stearine	12½@13	Plain hams	8 @
Pressed Tallow,	@13	Clear sides	8 @
Coal.		Ribbed sides	@7
Pittsburgh	@14	Shoulders	6 @
Cannel	12½@14	*Seeds.*	
Pomeroy	8 @12	Clover	8 20@8 25
Coffee.		Orchard Grass	2 00@
Java, gov't, ℘lb	16 @18	Timothy	3 25@3 50
Rio,	12 @12½	Hemp	75@1 25
Laguyra	12½@12½	Flaxseed	1 65@
Mocha	16 @18	Blue Grass	1 40@1 50
Domestics.		*Salt.*	
Jeans	36@40	Kanawha ℘ bus	35@38
Linsey	26@30	Liverpool coarse	@1 75
Flour.		*Sugar.*	
City mills, supr	5 75@	N Orleans com	8 @
Country, supr	5 75@	" fair	8½@8¾
Cornmeal, ℘ bus	40@	" prime	8½@8¾
Fruits.		" choice	8¾@9
Apples, grn, ℘ bbl	2 50	St Louis crushed	12½@
" dried ℘ bus	1 25	" powd	10¾@11
Peaches do	1 75	*Tobacco.*	
Grain.		Lugs,	4 75@5 75
Red wheat, ℘ bu	@1 00	Leaf medium,	6 50@7 50
Corn	28 @30	" prime	8 00@9 50
Rye,	40 @50	" choice	9 50@12 0
Oats	23 @25	Ky manufac	17@ 30
Hemp.		Va do	25@ 45
Dew-rotted, Ky	140@150	*Tallow.*	
Hides.		Rendered,	9½@10
Country dry	12½@14	Rough,	@ 6
Calf, green	12½@	*Wool.*	
Live Stock.		Tub washed	26@30
Hogs ℘ 100 gross	@ 4½	Pulled	24@26
Beeves ℘ 100 lb	5 @ 7	In grease	15@20

Telegraph Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, P. M.
Flour—Market quiet; shipping brands $7 12@7 25 Home consumption $8 25@$9
Grain—Corn yellow 59@60 Wheat $1 75@$1 95

NEW YORK, March 31, P M.
Flour—Western $6 87@7 12; Southern $7 75@ Fancy brands $8 25@9 00
Grain—Wheat $1 70; old Western mixed corn 63 @67; new yellow 00
Provisions—Mess Pork $16 25. Prime $15 00.

CINCINNATI, March 31, P M.
Flour—$6 10; Corn 40; Oats 30.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Franklin county, by Rev. R. G. Brank, Miss EMILIE P. TODD, daughter of the late R. S. Todd, well known as formerly a Senator from Fayette, and BEN. HARDIN HELM, Esq., of Elizabethtown.

On the 25th ultimo, by Rev. Smith Thomas, Miss MARY J. COLLINS, of Shelby county, and Mr. WM. C. JONES, of Jefferson county.

On the 18th ultimo, by Rev. E. P. Lee, Miss SARAH E. COOPER, of Louisville, and Mr. E. W. HEDDEN, of Mt. Eden.

On the 20th ultimo, by Rev. B. T. Crouch, Miss LOU. M. RUSSELL, of Frankfort, and Dr. E. O. BROWN, of Brandenburg.

DIED.

On the 18th ultimo, of typhoid fever, Mrs. MARY P. MADDOX, in the 70th of her age, consort of Mr. David Maddox, of this county.

On the 18th ult., NANCY JANE, aged 7 years and 5 months, daughter of Harrison and Eliza Patterson, of this county.

On the 25th ult., JOHN MELVIN, aged 6 months, infant son of Bryant and Elizabeth Sloan, of Clayvillage.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Versailles Division, No. 52, Sons of Temperance, held in their hall on Monday evening, March 24th, 1856, the death of the Rev. JOHN MILLER, M. D., formerly of Versailles, Ky. and a member of the Division of the Sons of Temperance, but more recently a citizen of Urbana, Illinois—being announced, the following resolutions reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Division have heard, with the deepest and most heart-felt regret, of the death of brother JOHN MILLER, and that we hereby tender to the family of the deceased our warmest sympathy at their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in the death of brother MILLER, Religion has lost one of its brightest and purest ornaments, the cause of Temperance deprived of one of its ablest and most eloquent advocates, and Society has experienced a void which will not easily be filled.

Resolved, That in contemplating this dispensation of an All Wise Providence, though we submit *almost* without a murmur, yet we can but wish that Death had aimed its shaft at some other bosom.

Resolved, That in our *hearts* we will embalm his memory, and in our *minds* record the desire to emulate his *virtues*.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn thirty days.

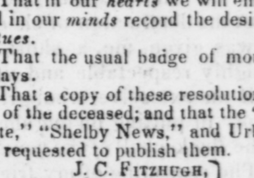
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; and that the "Temperance Advocate," "Shelby News," and Urbana (Ill.) "Union," be requested to publish them.

J. C. FITZHUGH,
H. F. LILLARD,
E. SMITH,
J. S. MINARY.
} *Committee.*

VERSAILLES, Ky., March 24, 1856.

Special Notices.

[No advertisement or card will hereafter be placed under this head, except when especially ordered. The notices will all be leaded; and will be charged for each 10 lines or less, $1 50 for the first insertion; and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion: $12 for 6 months; $18 for 12 months.



LOOK OUT!—SOMETHING NEW AT WILLIAMS' GALLERY.—In addition to my Daguerreotype business, I am now introducing THE COLLODIOTYPE, a picture that is claiming the admiration of the civilized world. The process affords admirable facilities for taking pictures of young children.

These pictures are permanently sealed between two glasses, and will successfully defy the hand of time, and every element save fire. 844

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Mrs. ROSS informs the farmers of the county that, on Court days, and at all other times, they can be furnished with meals at her house, at very moderate prices. And travellers and transient visitors to Shelbyville will find her house a pleasant one, and her charges very moderate. tf821

CAPITOL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.
JOHN T. ROBERTS, Proprietor. 827

DR. A. E. GRIFFIN, OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, Shelbyville, Ky. Office, over Geo. T. Moore's Drug Store. tf816

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.
The Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company continue to make insurances against fire on buildings located in the country, detached buildings in villages, and on stocks of merchandize. This Company take no risks on hulls of steamboats, ships at sea, or on property in large cities. They seek no business but a cautious one, and having few agents, their affairs are perfectly under their knowledge and control.

The Agents of this Company are:
J. M. OWEN, Shelbyville;
LEWIS SUBLETT, Versailles;
R. P. M'GRATH, Harrodsburg;
JOHN MUIR, Bardstown;
Danville.

Shelbyville, Sept 27, 1854 too767

THANKS.

I would take this method of expressing my deep sense of the invaluable services rendered by the Relief Fire Company, and my friends, during the fire on Tuesday night last. To their untiring exertions, I owe the preservation of my house from entire destruction.
S. C. WILSON.
Shelbyville, March 27, 1856.

A CARD.

The undersigned returns his grateful thanks to the Firemen and citizens for their exertions to save his property on Tuesday night last, and assures them that their services will be remembered with gratitude
S. VANNATTA.

TO THE FIREMEN.

I would return my thanks to the Firemen and citizens for their efforts to save my property on Tuesday night, and hope the time may never come when I will have an opportunity to perform a like favor.
March 28, 1856. R. R. RUSSELL.

New Advertisements.

Plant *here* your DIMES—Reap *thence* your DOLLARS

TOWN ORDINANCE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the Town of Shelbyville, held Thursday, March 27th, 1856. it was

Ordered, That no person shall be permitted to take water out of any of the public cisterns of the Town.
R. NEEL, *Chm'n.*
Attest—JOHN CHURCHILL, *Clerk.*
April 2, 1856 tf846

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed from the Wilson Corner to the store formerly occupied by J. S. Sharrard, and having opened a small, but select, lot of
JEWELRY AND WATCHES,
I invite the public to give me a call. Grateful for the disinterested patronage heretofore extended to me, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.
☞*Watches, Jewelry* and *Clocks* repaired promptly and substantially.
☞Engraving executed in the best style.
R. W. CHOATE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
March 26, 1856 tf845

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1856, having sold my farm, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the farm, on the Mulberry road. 3½ miles from Shelbyville, the following property, viz: Household and Kitchen Furniture; a first rate Cooking Stove; several large good Work Horses; Carriage Horses, a fine Brood Mare; 10 Milch Cows, some with young Calves; Stock Cattle and Hogs; Blooded Sheep, Cotswold crossed on Saxony; Hay, Oats, and other Farm Products. A Fashionable Carriage, made to order by one of the best workmen in the State.

TERMS. A credit until the 1st day of December, 1856, will be given on all sums over $10, purchasers giving notes negotiable and payable at the Office of the Shelbyville Insurance Company, with approved security. Sums of $10 and under cash in hand. Cash to be paid, or note given, before the property is removed

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.
WM. J. MORTON.
April 2, 1856 hi846

JACOB SMITH. N. D. SMITH.
JACOB SMITH & CO.

WE have on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Dry Pine BOARDS, SHINGLES, and FLOORING. Also, a large assortment of Poplar Joist Scantling and Boards, which we are selling as low as any house in the city. All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to. We refer to Morris Thomas, Eminence, Messrs. John Tevis, and Wm. G. Rogers, Shelbyville.
JACOB SMITH & CO.,
cor. Main and Clay streets, Louisville.
February 13, 1856 iy839

ZARING'S
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS.

N. B. ZARING announces to the public that he has opened, in the room formerly occupied by Geo. T. Moore, on Main street, a large assortment of new and beautiful

FURNITURE,

for the Parlor, the Chamber, the Dining Room, and the Hall, which, for elegance of design, and beauty of finish, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the State. From his long residence in Shelbyville, he is confident that he can suit the wants and tastes of this community, and solicits a share of patronage.

He has also on hand a select lot of
Metallic Cases and Burial Caskets,
Considered by all who have examined them, as the best article in use for the purposes for which they are designed.

TERMS. Metallic Coffins cash; Furniture on four months time, with 5 per cent off for cash.
N. B. ZARING.
April 2, 1856 tf846

EAR AND EYE.

DRS. LEBRUNN & DUFTON, Oculists and Aurists. Deafness and Ear Diseases radically cured.

DR. LEBRUNN offers to those suffering from Deafness his Infallible Aural Remedies, which have been successful in nearly 3,000 cases of confirmed deafness. These remedies comprise different courses for diseases of the internal, middle and external ear, and have been pronounced by those celebrated aurists, Drs. Cramer, of Berlin, Itard and Delan, of Paris, Curtis, Plitcher and Yearsley, of London, as being the most wonderful and effectual ever applied for diseases of the internal and middle ear. Dr. LeB. *warrants a cure* in every case where the ear is perfect in formation. He has eighteen certificates of cures from those who had been *Deaf and Dumb*, and whose hearing is now completely restored and are now enabled to learn the language. The names of 2,700 persons who have been cured by Dr. LeB. may be seen on application. Patients, by sending a description of the case, can have remedies sent to any part of the United States.

In case of mucus accumulations in the Eustachain Tube and Tympanum, Inflamation of the mucus membrane, nervous affections, disease of the membrane tympani, called "the drum," or when the disease can be traced to the effects of fevers or colds, the use of quinine or mercurial medicines, gatherings in the ears in childhood, &c., this treatment stands preëminent. When the auditory is dry and scaly, with little or no secretion; when the deafness is accompanied with noise in the ear, like falling water, chirping of insects, ringing of bells, rustling of leaves, continued pulsations, and discharge of matter, or when in stooping, a sensation is felt as if a rushing of blood to the head had taken place; when the hearing is less acute in dull, cloudy weather, or when a cold has been taken, this method of treating the disease is *infallible*.

Dr. Dufton is the only Occulist in the United States who practices the new painless, and successful method in treating all the diseases to which the eye is subject. Where every other means have failed to afford relief, he asks from such a fair and impartial trial.

TESTIMONY.—The undersigned, practitioners in medicine in the city of New York, having had frequent occasion to witness the practice of Drs. Lebrunn & Dufton, in diseases of the Ear and Eye, laying aside all professional jealousy, freely admit that the course pursued by them in treating diseases of these delicate organs, from the *unparalleled success attending it*, is well worth the attention of our professional brethren throughout the United States, feeling assured, as we do, that Aural Surgery has not met with that attention which its importance demands. Their system of treating diseases of the middle and internal Ear, by "*Medicated Vapors*," particularly in chronic or complicated cases, forms a new era in the practice of Aural Surgery; such cases yielding in almost every instance to this new and powerful agent. This practice fills up the void which has long been felt by the general practitioner, enabling him to cope successfully with every case where perfect formation exists.

In diseases of the Eye they seldom require to resort to an operation.

As skillful Aurists and Occulists, enthusiastically devoted to their profession, we cordially recommend them to such as may require their aid. (Signed.)
V. D. MOTT, M. D. WILLIS MORTON, M. D.
C. A. DEVALIN, M. D. HORACE WYATT, M. D.
J. B. FRANCIS, M. D.
New York, August 10, 1849.

Students wishing to perfect themselves in this branch of medical science, will find an opportunity of joining the class at the Ear and Eye Infirmary of Dr. Delacy LeBrunn, Union Place.

Cliniques every Tuesday, and Friday afternoons, from 1 to 3 o'clock, during Medical College terms.

Terms.—$5 consultation fee; $10 fee to be paid when the hearing is restored to its original acuteness, or when a watch can be heard to beat a distance of eighteen feet from either ear.

Address Drs. LeBrunn & Dufton, Union Place, New York City.

N. B.—A treatise on the nature and treatment of Deafness and Disease of the Ear, with the treatment of the Deaf and Dumb—price, one dollar.

☞Money letters must be registered by the Postmaster.

Correspondents must enclose postage for return answers, the new postage law requiring pre payment of letters.

May 5, 1855. 846—6m.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY,

BY JACOB RIDDLE, two miles north of Hardinsville, Shelby county, one brindle COW, some white on her breast, white in forehead, white spot on her left shoulder; no ear marks; aged about 15 years. Appraised to $12, before me by James Clark and Elijah Kirk.
O. M. RANDALL, J.P.S.C.
March 26, 1856 ei845

BLANK DEEDS,

AND BLANKS of every description, for sale at THE NEWS OFFICE.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED away from the residence of the subscriber, near Mt. Eden, a large bay MARE, about 16½ hands high; about 8 or 9 years old; scarred with fistula on the withers; little lame in one of her hind legs. A reasonable reward will be paid for her delivery to me; or for any information that will lead to her recovery DANIEL McMULLEN.
March 26, 1856 *hi845

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having sold out to J. S. MARSHALL & Co., would respectfully request all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as he is in great need of money to meet his pressing engagements—most of which are bank debts.
JOSEPH HALL.
January 16, 1856 too835

Educational Notices.

ROSALIE SEMINARY,
SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY.

MISS EMILY DuPUY will commence her next Session on the *First Monday in February.*

Prices of Tuition as follows:

Primary Branches,	$10 00
The higher English Branches,	14 00
Music,	20 00

☞Board can be had in the family, if desired, at $50 per session.
Shelbyville, Jan 9, 1856 834

SHELBYVILLE
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on *Monday, August 27, 1855*, and continue to the middle of June, without intermission, (excepting one week during the Christmas Holydays) when a general examination of the pupils will take place, and Diplomas be conferred upon those pupils who have completed the course of study prescribed. Inasmuch as the Shelbyville Female College has been regularly chartered by the State of Kentucky, is located in a beautiful and healthy region, is of ready access by stages and the railroad by way of Eminence, has acquired by past success an established reputation, has a commodious and well ventilated building with sufficient playground attached, has employed a sufficient corps of faithful and experienced teachers, and enjoys an extensive patronage, it has special claims on the consideration and support of those who have daughters to place in a Boarding School.

Terms, per Session of Five Months:

Boarding, including washing, fuel, lights, &c,	$54 00
Tuition, in College Department,	16 00
Tuition, in Preparatory Department,	10 00
Painting, Drawing and Modern Languages, each	10 00
Embroidery and Needle Work,	6 00
Tuition, on Piano and Guitar, each	22 00
For use of Instruments,	3 00
For fuel, by day scholars	1 00

☞One-half the above terms in advance.

Vocal Music and Penmanship by a skilful instructor will be taught without extra charge.

Board of Instruction.

Rev. D. T. STUART, Teacher of Latin, Mental and Moral Science, &c.
Rev. G. J. REED, Teacher of Mathematics, Chemistry, &c
Miss S. MERRILL, Teacher of Botany, Natural History, &c.
F. KATZENBACH, Teacher of Piano and Vocal Music.
F. A. PFAFFENSCHLAGER, Teacher of Guitar and Vocal Music, Painting, Penmanship, &c.
Mrs. M. L. REED, Teacher in Preparatory Department.

For further information refer to annual Catalogue, or apply personally to
D. T. STUART,
G. J. REED.
Aug 15, 1855 tf813

KENTUCKY
FEMALE COLLEGE.
SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE Trustees of the above Institution, having purchased "W. F. HILL'S FEMALE COLLEGE," occupying that most beautiful site in the eastern part of Shelbyville, formerly owned by Rev. W. F. Broaddus, and having selected an able and efficient Faculty, respectfully inform the public that the First Session commenced on the last Monday in August, 1855.

The Collegiate Year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each, without vacation, except Christmas Holydays.

The College Buildings are almost entirely new, having been built in the last four years, and we will venture to assert that, for comfort and convenience, they are superior to any in the State. The grounds for recreation are ample, tastefully ornamented, and can be enlarged to any extent,—the lot comprising twelve acres.

The Boarding Department of this Institution will be under the direction of Mr. SAM'L LAWRENCE and Lady, formerly of Woodford county, Ky., in whose family the President, his lady, and the Female teachers will reside as boarders, who will care for the morals, manners, health, and comfort of the young ladies committed to their charge. Pupils from a distance are expected to board in the Institution. Government firm,—but parental.

The pupils will be required to attend church on Sabbath with the President, and family, unless otherwise requested by their parents or guardians.

FACULTY:

Rev J. W. GOODMAN, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, etc.
Rev T. R. PALMER, Professor of Mathematics, etc.
Miss M A POTTER, Teacher of Natural Sciences, etc
Miss S J THORNTON, Second Female Teacher.
Miss SUE TICHENOR, Principal Primary Department.
Prof JOSEPH KNEFLAR, Professor of Music.
Miss ALMIRA CAMPBELL, Assistant Music Teacher.
Prof W. ROWDEN, Professor of Vocal Music.

☞Ample provision will be made for teaching the Ornamental branches.

☞Diplomas will be granted to such young ladies as shall have completed the course of study prescribed for graduation.

CHARGES—*for Session of Five Months:*

Board, including washing, lights, and fire in sleeping rooms, morning and night,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
Tuition, in Collegiate Department, (Junior Class)	16 00
Tuition, in Collegiate Department, (Senior Class)	20 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar,	22 00
Use of Instruments	3 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	
Vocal music.	2 00
Fuel in school room, (winter session)	1 00

No extra charge for Ancient and Modern Languages.

☞One-half of all charges payable in advance.

No deduction made for absence, unless in case of protracted illness. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the session.
T. J. DRANE, Chairman.
July 25, 1855 tf810

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?—It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted to the relief of the *WEAK*, the *NERVOUS*, the *DELICATE*, and the *INFIRM*, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines in the United States, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

These Pills purify the Blood.—These famous pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing diseases in all its forms.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.—Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to these organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

General Debility, Ill Health.—Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

Female Complaints.—No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy, known in the world for the following Disease:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Stone and Gravel,	Bowel complaints	Dropsey,
Influenza,	Secondary Symptoms,	Coughs,
Coughs,		Fever and Ague
Venereal Affections	Inward Weakness	Chest Diseases,
	Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,
Lowness of Spirits		
Dyspepsia,	Headaches,	Piles.
Liver Complaints	Costiveness,	Inflammation.

**Sold at the Manufactories of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 2, 1856. eowiy—833.

The Garland.

Beauty Everywhere.—BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

There is a beauty in the skies,
When noon-day suns are bright,
It glances with ten thousand eyes
Thro' shadows of the night;
When morn with rosy blush is seen
To wake—there's beauty there,
And evening's golden clouds proclaim
We, too, of beauty share.

Old ocean's ever swelling tide,
The placid lake and still,
The rivers rolling in their pride,
The ever sparkling rill;
The mountain top, the verdant plain,
The desert rude and bare,
Attest, by every varied scene,
That beauty dwelleth there.

The opening buds of joyous spring,
Its choral hymns of praise,
The velvet bloom on summer's wing,
Its bright and cloudy days;
The autumn clad in russet shroud,
With treasures rich and rare,
Old hoary winter shouts aloud,
There's dazzling beauty here.

There's beauty in the hut and hall,
Where sweet contentment dwells,
Should science move or knowledge call,
The voice of beauty swells;
With childhood's silken locks 't is blent,
With manhood's proud career:
While age mature in virtue spent,
Both heavenly beauty share.

Miscellaneous.

From the True Flag.

THE STEP-MOTHER.

BY LAURA TRUMAN.

"'T is better to mourn o'er a pulseless form,
Than the wreck of a living soul."

It was in the midst of light and elegance, beautiful women and gallant men, music and dancing, with all their fascinating accompaniments, that I, an uninterested spectator, had my attention suddenly arrested by the look and tone of a lady who stood near me in the supper-room.—She was accompained by a gentleman and a young girl, whose fragile beauty and her heavy misfortune made her a sacred object to all, for she was blind!—"blind as the blue skies after sunset."—A narrow band of black ribbon was bound closely over her eyes, and her golden curls lay unrestrained over her forehead.

The hostess was just urging Mrs. Percy to take a glass of wine; and it was her look of startled anguish and loathing, with the hasty exclamation—"God forbid!" which drew my attention more closely.—There was something in the looks of Mr. Percy, as his eyes fell on his wife and daughter, and in the yearning tenderness of the lady's manner towards Ellen, who repaid it with a fond dependence and veneration of expression, that assured me there was a sorrowful history connected with them. It was apparent in the air of chastened thoughtfulness which surrounded them—a sort of tender sanctity which comes only through much tribulation.

Since that evening I have learned their history, and here it is. The Reverend Jacob Deane was a clergyman of the old school—a meek, devout follower of his Master; and, though deeply learned in theological and classic lore, he yet centered all his ambition upon the spiritual and intellectual improvement of his little parish, imparting to them sound doctrine on Sundays, and on week days teaching students in Latin, Greek and Hebrew; and if the meek blue eyes and holy smile of his motherless daughter, Mary, did occasionally cause some of his students to study his Lexicon upside down, it was not the good minister's fault.

Certainly, to have watched Mary as she presided over the quiet houshold at the parsonage, or in the twilight by her father's side, reading in her low, tender voice from the word of God, or in the gloomy old church on Sunday, standing beside the chorister, singing the hymns her father read so well, was considered by the young men of the parish as ample provocation for *worshipping* her—*loving* could not at all express their devotion.

Mary gave them all the kind greeting of a sister, but that was all; she had rather ride over the hills with her kind old father, in his little pony chaise, or sit silently near him with her sewing while he prepared his sermons, than go to the smart rides and merry-makings with the village beaux. So she said and acted, though *perhaps* her heart did beat a little quicker, and her cheek grow a little warmer when the brisk step and the clear, musical voice of young Neal Percy came, upon her ear. But she had lived side by side with Neal all her days—had cracked nuts and told stories with him in the ample chimney-corner, in the long winter evenings, ever since she could remember—had mourned and scolded with him over the unmanageable French verbs, and read Latin with him out of the same book.

But when childhood passed away, and womanhood came with its news thoughts and hopes, she still found herself Neal's chosen companion, and almost as a matter of course, they were betrothed—he receiving the pleased congratulations of his aristocratic parents, and she the kind and tearful blessing of her dear father.

"Mary, my darling, I have a letter here which tells me the orphan daughter of my late friend, James Grove, is coming to pay us a long visit. You will be glad to have a companion, and, as he has always lived in the city, she may amuse and instruct you. As she is now an orphan, perhaps she would like to make her home with us. Would you like it, dear?"

Mary dropped the scissors with which she was trimming the geranium, and a faintness swept over her, as she replied:—

"Certainly, dear father, if you wish it; but somehow we have always lived so happy and quiet here, you and me, that I dread a change."

"We will try to be happy together, my Mary; if she is good she cannot but love thee—everybody does that; and if she is evil, surely thy sweet example must lead her right."

He always addressed Mary as "thee and thou," when he was more than usually moved; but what was there in the announcement of an expected visitor which should bring gloom to either of them? A *presentment*—such as every one has had—a forward glance of the spirit—a thrill which, in the touch of an unopened letter, had admonished us of the death chronicled within—a shudder which the heart feels when touching the hand of the insincere—the unerring soulknowledge, which, if implicity trusted, will never mislead. * * *

Louise Grove had become domesticated at the parsonage, and life there had settled down into nearly its old routine of sober contentment. She expressed herself delighted with everybody and everything, and it is certain that she possessed the rare faculty of making every one delighted with her. Mary loved and petted her, and took delight in adorning her to the best advantage, for she was as unselfishly proud of Louise's beauty as though she were her sister; but still, at times, that cold, first presentiment would haunt her; and often, at night, when she lay with Louise's white, soft arm around her, she would suddenly start in a cold perspiration from the light embrace, as from the coil of a serpent.

Neal was their constant companion, and from the first, Louise had assumed an air of playful freedom with him, which made Mary still more quiet and reserved than ever. She wished not to be so; but her heart was sad, and she could not help it; so, to drive away the growing pain at her heart, she planned little pleasant excursions to the mountains or on the lake, to pass away the summer and to make Louise's visit as agreeable as possible. Still, as the days fled on, she went with a less and less light heart about her daily tasks—and stole oftener to sit by her father's side, in the old library, and all could see that her cheek was pale and her eyes heavy.

"Oh, Mary, I have got such a funny thing to tell you!" said Louise, bursting into the library one afternoon, after returning from a horseback ride with Neal, "some one at the village told me that you and Neal were engaged, which, you know, was the most unlikely thing; and so to-day I told him of it, and you can't imagine how he shouted, and we had such a gay langh over the credulity of villagers."

"Did you—did you, indeed?" said Mary, as, trembling and ashy pale, she grasped the arm of her father's chair for support.

"Did young Neal Percy say he was not engaged to my daughter?" said Mr. Deane, suddenly rising from his chair as he passed his arm around Mary's waist.

"Certainly, my dear sir; but you seem very much surprised, and, by Mary's looks, I think perhaps she might have had some interest in the silly gossip," said the mischievous creature, her real character for the first time shining out of her eyes; and, quietly humming an air, she seated herself in the sunshine by the window, and Mr. Deane led his almost death-struck child from the room.

"Mary, my darling, look up once more; let not the floods overwhelm thee," said he, with sweet solemnity, as he held her in his arms. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," and thy blameless life is evidence that thy heavenly Father must love thee;—be strong, my Mary, and thou shalt come forth purified."

Neal and Mary had one short interview, but what passed between them she never told. He married Louise soon after.—Mary witnessed the ceremony from a gloomy corner of the church—watched them until they entered the family carriage of the Percys, and then fled home to her own room, and, throwing herself on the floor, cried and moaned and prayed the night away.

Mrs. Percy soon tired of the country, and so Neal carried her back to the city, and Mary heard nothing from them for two years, except occasional reports of the beauty and fashion of Louise—of the splendor of her establishment, and the sumptuousness of her entertainments.

Fate manages mortal affairs queerly sometimes, placing those in close proximity to each other who much prefer to be apart, and heaping up miles between those who can be happy only together. So Mary thought, when Mr. Deane accepted an invitation to remove to the city, where Neal resided, and take charge of a Latin school which had been under the care of his brother, who had lately died, bequeathing a considerable fortune to him; and she soon found herself mistress of a beautiful home, immediately opposite the residence of Louise Percy, who soon called upon her, with many expressions of kindness, and cordial invitations to renew the old acquaintance.

Louise was still a beauty; but it was a gross, sensual beauty, which looked as coarse and out of place beside the pure, spiritual loveliness of Mary, as would the dashing poppy beside the meek white rose. Mary instinctively shrank from her familiar greeting, for her soul felt that she was no more a good wife and mother than she had been an upright, sincere friend. Still, she could not wholly shake her off, and Louise was constantly sending to beg her to come and sit by her, as she was often sick aud unable to leave her room.

"Mary, you look pale to-day; allow me to give you a glass of wine. Come, the 'sparkling Amontillado' will give you a fine glow," said Mrs. Percy, one day, as they were seated in the luxurious dressing room.

"No, you must excuse me from ever taking wine with you, Louise."

"Excuse you, indeed! And you expect to frequent fashionable society here, and not take wine, or furnish it for your guests?"

"Yes, certainly, or not go into fashionable society at all."

"Well, let me tell you, you might as well undertake to breathe in an exhausted receiver, as to be really genteel, if you eschew wine," returned her friend, at the same time emptying her own glass.

"Do you drink wine every day, Louise?"

"Certainly, my pale beauty."

"It will kill you, soul and body!"

"Ha! ha! little moralist, you can sit toe to toe with Neal on that; by the way, have you seen him since you came to the city?"

"No."

"That is strange; but he is forever at his farm in S——. Now tell me, Mary, if it was true that you went into a raging delirium the morning after I was married? I have heard so," said she, heartlessly, as she went to the side-board and tossed off another glass.

An indignant flush reddened Mary's cheek as she answered:—

"No, it was not true; I was sick, but not delirious."

"But you loved Neal—I always knew that. Oh, how jealous you were?" said she, laughing. "Tell me now, did Neal ever love you?"

"No," said Mary, trembling with insulted delicacy. "I now can see, that if he loves you, he never could have loved me; but if you please, we will change so unprofitable a subject as this." And she turned to caress the little Ellen, who was just brought in by the nurse. "Why, bless me, Louise, what ails the child's face and arm?" said she, as she saw that a broad patch covered one cheek and one small fat arm of the beautiful infant.

Louise colored, but did not answer.—Mary turned to the nurse, who hastily wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron as she faltered out:—

"It is burnt, Miss Deane; but it is getting better, and Dr. Boyd says it will not scar."

"Why, Jane, how could you be so careless?"

"Please, Miss Deane, it was not me; she was not with us." said Jane, now fairly crying and hastening from the room.

"Mercy! what a scene about a slight burn!" said Louise, petulantly. "If you must know, she was lying upon my knee, and rolled off against the coal grate."

"Could not you prevent her falling?" said Mary, feelingly.

"No, I was sound asleep, I believe."

Mary soon after took her leave, heartsick with the depravity she had witnessed in the once beautiful and fascinating Louise. Jane could have told her that her mistress had quarrelled with her for being asleep, when she returned from a ball at two o'clock in the morning, and had taken Ellen away from her, and, in a fit of stuperfaction, had let her fall in the fire.

For little Ellen's sake, Mary determined to watch over the wretched mother; but it was an unpleasant task to one of her purity and high sense of rectitude, for now, Louise, when not under the excitement of company, or balls, or operas, was in a state of pitiable stupidity.

Mary understood, from something that Jane let fall, that Mr. Percy had forbidden any wine or brandy in the house, but she was never at loss to obtain the means of self-destruction. Mary found her one day bolstered up in bed, her eyes red and glowing as live coals, her hand trembling, and her voice a cross between a whine and a mumble. She begged Mary to bring her a bottle she would find in her closet, saying she wanted the medicine in it to quiet her nerves.

"What is in the bottle?" said Mary, as she gave it to her.

"Nothing but valerian," said she, as she drained it to the bottom.

"Why, how dare you take medicine in that way? You will poison yourself to death some day," said Mary.

"I am used to it," returned she, handing back the bottle.

Mary now perceived that the medicine was brandy! Faint and sickened at this evidence of her career, she bursted into tears and begged Louise, by every argument of which she was mistress, to cease this brutalizing habit before it became too strong for reason.

"Too strong for reason!" sneered the other. "I know what I can bear, and I bid you take heed how you insult me; you never saw me intoxicated." And her large black eyes looked perfectly fiendish, and her small, high bred features purple and disgustful from the effect of the dose just swallowed.

She sunk back on the pillow, and Mary, for the first time, discovered little Ellen lying beside her in the bed, in a sort of spasmodic slumber; her face was pale, and a handkercheif was bound over her eyes.—Mary caught her up, and shaking Louise not very gently, demanded to know what ailed Ellen.

"Oh, nothing, nothing," mumbled she, "only I spilt some tartaric acid in her eyes a little while ago, and she screamed herself to sleep."

"Inhuman monster!" cried Mary, as she tore the bandage from the frightfully inflamed and swollen eyes. "God of Mercy, what shall I do? Wretched, wretched woman, tell me what to do!"

But she appealed in vain, for Louise only partly whispered out, "give—me—me some—brandy."

Mary took the now moaning child from the room. On the stairs she encountered Neal, and, pointing to the dreadful spectacle in her arms, bade him send for a physician.

Neal's agony was fearful to behold; and bitter were the imprecations he uttered, as he strode up and down the room, while Dr. Boyd examined the eyes of his child. Mary wept silently as she held the little sufferer, and when its eyes were bandaged, she merely said:—

"Well, Dr. Boyd?"

"Blind! blind for life!" answered he, solemnly; and Neal wept aloud.

Louise's downward course was rapid as it was terrible; her beauty fled, and her once graceful form changed to one of coarse and vile proportions; and in four short years from her bridal day, she destroyed herself in a fit of *mania a potu!*"

This is a true story. Would to Heaven it were a fiction. But such stories will always be true, until beautiful and gentle woman will scornfully discountenance, *always, everywhere*, the use of wine.

And now the noble and pure Mary Deane, meekly laying to heart the lessons of the sorrowful past, has regained her own place in the reverent affection of Neal Percy, who worships her as the sun of his calm, domestic life. To Ellen she is eyes, and hands, and feet; and, in compensation for the lost eyes of her body, the tender care and wise, religious counsels of her step-mother have developed her spiritual perceptions, so that she is never weary, never impatient with her fate, but calmly and joyfully passes along toward the fairer, more real existence, where darkness shall fall from her chastened being, and she shall dwell in light.

To Protect Sheep from Dogs.—The general evil of dogs, which I see is claiming at present the most stringent legislation in our Northern States—destroying the sheep, likewise exists with us. Our own Legislature has done much, and will, no doubt, do more, at the proper time, to eradicate this evil. In the meantime, let me publish to the sheep-raising world a remedy against the destruction of sheep by dogs, which was given me, a short time since, by a highly respectable and valued friend, himself an extensive wool-grower. It consist simply in putting on one sheep in every ten of the flock a bell of the usual size for sheep. The reasoning of my friend is this: the instinct of the dog prompts him to do all his acts in a sly, stealthy manner; his attacks upon sheep are most frequently made at night, while they are at rest, and the sudden and simultaneous jingling of all the bells strikes terror to the dogs; they turn tails and leave the sheep, fearing the noise of the bells will lead to their exposure. The ratio of bells might be made to vary according to the size of the flock.—The importance of sheep preservation from dogs, the writer hopes, will claim for this communication an insertion in most of the papers of the Union, that a remedy so cheap and simple may be fully tested.—*Richmond Whig.*

City of Jeddo, in Japan.—The city of Jeddo, in Japan, of the partial destruction of which by an earthquake we have a report, is described in Lippincott's Gazetteer, as the second capital of Japan, it being the residence of the Siogun, or military Emperor. It is situated on the Gulf of Jeddo, on the southeast coast of the Island of Niphon, in lat. 35 deg., 40 mi. N., long. 139 deg. 40 mi. E. Its population is stated to be 1,500,000. The city is said to be enclosed by a trench, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of a river, navigable for vessels of a moderate burden.—It has a fortified palace with very extensive ground, many noble residences ornamented externally with sculptures and painting, some large temples and other public edifices, and numerous conventual establishments; but its dwellings are mostly of wood, and it suffers frequently from destructive fires. The imperial library is said to contain 150,000 volumes. The Dutch have long had a commercial mission at Jeddo, and both the Americans and the British have recently concluded treaties from which important results may be expected. Outside of the city are two large suburbs.

About thirty citizens of Norwich, Conn., have endowed a free high school in that city, with $84,000, of which $50,000 is a permanent fund, and propose to endow it still further, so that every school district in the county may send one scholar free of charge.

Love Sickness.

The following burlesque upon the love-sick sentimentality, so much of which is now going the rounds of the papers, is recommended as a sure antidote for all who are that way inclined:

O list to me, Lizzy,
You sweet lump of candy!
Love makes me feel dizzy,
Like sugar and brandy;
My vision is reeling—
My brains are all burning—
And the sweet cream of feeling
Is curdled by churning:
For my heart 'neath my jacket
Is up and down jumping,
And keeps such a racket
With its thumping and bumping.
O! show me one smile—'tis my last supplication!
I crave nothing further—'twill be my salvation!

O! Lizzy, I'm worsted—
I feel it all over!
I'm done up and bursted—
A broken down lover!
The joys of my bosom
Have cut stick and vanished;
I knowed I should lose 'em
When my true love you banished;
The world has grown dreary,
In sackcloth of sorrow;
Of life I'm weary,
And wish that to-morrow
Would dawn on my grave in that peace-given valley,
Where I'd care not for you, nor for Susan, nor Sally!

I know 'tis a sin to—
But I'm bent on the notion—
I'll throw myself into
The deep briny ocean,
Where the mud-eels and cat-fish
On my body shall riot,
And flounders and flatfish
Select me for diet;
There soundly I'll slumber
Beneath the rough billow;
And crabs without number
Shall crawl o'er my pillow;
But my spirit shall wander thro' the gay coral bowers,
And frisk with the mermaids—it shall by the powers!

No Cross no Crown.—Coleridge remarked that the temper of the present age inclines it to every kind of enervating indulgence. Men appear to think the Christian armour an unnecessary incumbrance, they have no desire to engage in any combat, to undergo any trial; if religion is to be cultivated, it must be as one of the fine arts, as an element of belles lettres; they forget or despise the saying of Bishop Patrick, that there is no passage to celestial glory but by some *Cross*; that we must suffer with Christ as well as confess him, if we would be with him in paradise.

Efficacy of Prayer.—There was once a colored woman used to sit in one corner of the gallery on the Sabbath, and single out some young man, as he came in at the door, and pray for him, till she saw him come forward to join the church. Then she dropped him, and singled out another and prayed for him in like manner, till she witnessed a similar result. Then she dropped him, and took a third, and so on, till at the end of twenty years she had seen twenty young men join themselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant: young men with whom she had no personal acquaintance whatever. This fact was disclosed to her pastor on her deathbed.

Be Sincere.—The great thing to be attended to in prayer, that which is the very essence of it, is reality! Every sentence must be the vehicle of truth. All falsehood is wicked; never is it so wicked as in prayer. The utterance of lies, direct in the face of God and truth, is the very climax of iniquity. As the Searcher of Hearts, he "desires truth in the inward parts." He is pre-eminently "the God of Truth, by whom actions are weighed," and to whom "all things are naked and open."

Scarlet Fever.—As the scarlet fever is very prevalent at present, it may be of great benefit to many persons to publish two simple methods of treatment for the disease in its earlier stages. The one is to rub the entire body of the sick with a soft lubricating substance—a piece of fat pork has been used for the purpose. It is stated that it softens the skin, opens its pores, and produces a soothing influence on the patient. The other plan is to dissolve some salaratus in warm water (about one-fourth of an ounce to the quart) and bathe the patient's body with it at a milk heat. A soft sponge is employed in bathing the body, and a soft towel used for drying. This operation should be done rapidly, in a comfortably warm apartment, and the patient placed in bed as soon as possible afterwards.

The Peach Borer, or Peach Worm.—This insect is most destructive in the spring as it approaches maturity. It will usually be found just below the surface of the ground under the outer bark of the tree, and unless removed will frequently continue to eat upon the inner bark until the tree is entirely girdled, causing it to languish and often die. The appearance of the gum which is always found issuing from the wounds caused by the insects will be a sufficient guide to mark their locality.—The most effectual method that we have tried to check their depredations is to dig them out and kill them.

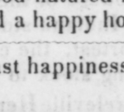
With a gardener's trowel remove the earth where the gum is found, and with a rap or two with the point of a pruning knife, the hollow sound will readily indicate where the work of destruction is going on; here an opening should be made in the bark and the worm found and killed. Now is the time for the spring examination. It should be repeated again in October.

Woman's Rights—A good natured husband, a dozen children, and a happy home.

The remembrances of past happiness are the wrinkles of the soul.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

THE STODART PIANO.



SMITH & NIXON, Cincinnati, O., Agents for the most celebrated manufactories of the Union, desire to call the attention of buyers particularly to the above celebrated instruments, of which they constantly keep a splendid assortment on hand.

For sweetness, quality, and equality of tone, power of retaining both tone and tune, delicacy of mechanism, perfection of finish and great durability the STODART PIANO IS UNSURPASSED.

Piano Hall, No. 76½ Fourth street, near Vine.
Dec 19, 1855 iy831

204 FIFTH ST., CINCINNATI.

NEW FALL MILLINERY GOODS.—Mrs. J. A. HENDERSON, (late Mrs. Rich,) is just now opening a splendid stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, &c., suitable for the *Fall Trade*, to which she would respectfully invite the attention of her customers.

Her stock will be kept replete throughout the season (by daily arrivals from New York) with all that is new and beautiful in her line of business, and at the lowest cash prices.

Country Merchants and Milliners will find it to their advantage to look through her wholesale department before purchasing elsewhere.

Mrs. J. A. HENDERSON, 204, Fifth st., between Elm and Plum, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept 19, 1855 tf818

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE.

WILSON McGREW & SON, corner of Fourth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, have just returned from the East with our spring purchases, consisting of WATCHES of all kinds, and from the most approved makers; JEWELRY of the newest and most fashionable styles, and Sterling SILVER WARE, and all other articles appertaining to our line of business. We are prepared to offer to customers rare inducements, and can sell our goods at much lower prices than any other house in the city.

☞Watch Repairing done by experienced workmen.
March 26, 1856 hm845

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues.

Miscellaneous.

SALT FOR SALE CHEAP!

I have now on hand about FIFTY BARRELS SALT, which I will sell for cost and carriage, being 10 cents less than can be bought in Shelbyville.

JOHN CARVER.
December 12, 1855 tf830

SHELBYVILLE & MT. EDEN

TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The Stockholders in this Company, are hereby notified that the *THIRD AND LAST INSTALLMENT*, of the amount of their subscription to the stock of said road is now due. There remains unpaid also, a considerable portion of the *First* and *Second* installments. The stockholders are respectfully, but EARNESTLY, requested to make immediate payment of all that is due, as the money is needed. Payment to be made to JAMES W. OFFUTT, Treasurer of said Company.

R. D. WATERS, Pres't.
March 19, 1856. tf845

MATTRASSES.

SHELBYVILLE MATTRASS FACTORY.—I am now manufacturing Shuck, Moss, Hair, Composition, and Spring MATTRASSES, of every size.

I will also renovate old Mattrasses, old Sofas and Sofa Chairs, hang, put up, and arrange every variety of Curtains, Blinds, and Window Shades; cut, make and put down Carpets, and attend to all the various branches of the Upholstery business.

I am now permanently located in this place, and have become identified as a citizen. I therefore ask of the citizens here, and the surrounding country, a share of their patronage.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞5000 pounds of Hackled Shucks wanted immediately at my store, opposite the Shelby News Office.

C. DRAKE.
Marc 26, 1856 tf836

J. S. SHARRARD

REQUESTS all persons who have left Jewelry with him to be repaired, to call for the same on J. McDAVITT, at the office of Brown & Whitaker. And for their Watches at RAMSEY & BRO.'S, 483 Main street, Louisville.

Jan 16, 1856 too835

LOOK AT THIS!

WE tender our sincere thanks to all those who have paid their accounts, and we earnestly request those that have not, to attend to it immediately. It cannot be expected of us to wait longer, as the time is now come for us to get our Spring Goods. We therefore beg the favor of you, one and all, to make payment without delay. If the mechanic finds it necessary to have tools, and the manufacturer to have machinery, and the farmer to have horses, plows, fields and hands, in order to success in business, in like manner *money is equally necessary in our business.*

Very respectfully,
STANDEFORD & NEWLAND.
Feb 13, 1856 tf839

$20 REWARD!

STRAYED OR STOLEN!—A chestnut or dark sorrel HORSE, with white face, some white feet, and carries his tail to one side; 15 hands, or upwards high; 8 or 9 years old. Walks very fast and paces a little. Had marks of harness on him when taken. This horse was taken from LaGrange, Oldham county, Ky., on the night of the 13th of August last. I will give $20 for his delivery to me in La Grange, or $10 for information that will enable me to get him.

W. C. MAHAN.
LaGrange, Ky., March 12, 1856 tf343

HIDES WANTED

AT the sign of the *Big Boot* GEO. ROWDEN, at the Shelby Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Shelbyville, Ky., will pay in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Dry Goods, or Cash, the highest market prices for *Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins*, to be delivered at Bull's Rope Walk, near the Frankfort Bridge, Shelbyville.

October 12, 1855 iy822

TO MY PATRONS.

I TENDER my grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal patronage extended to me; and at the same time respectfully beg leave to remind those who have not yet settled their accounts, that *the present* is the season for *closing them;* upon that *fact* I have based my calculations. In the manufacturing department, journeymen's wages are *cash*, and all purchases on time, are specific and limited, and must be punctually met at maturity; those, therefore, who have not settled, by doing so immediately, will confer an additional favor on theirs, very respectfully,

GEO. ROWDEN.
January 30, 1856. hm837

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to ROWDEN & Co., will please take notice that imperative necessity demands that settlements be made forthwith, and that longer time cannot be allowed.

GEO. ROWDEN,
G. W. BRUSH.
January 30, 1856. im837

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE authority of CHARLES DRAKE to act as my Agent in the Furniture Business in Shelbyville, no longer exists. I have this day revoked all his power to act longer in the capacity of Agent, therefore I forewarn all persons from making payment to him upon bills which have been made with him either as my Agent, or otherwise. The bills will be presented by me in person or some one authorized by me.

JOHN A. DICKINSON.
Louisville Dec 3, 1855 tf838

THE DOLLAR TIMES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

THE proprietors of the Philadelphia Daily Times, in answer to numerous inquiries and applications received from all parts of the State and the Union, announce that they will commence, on Saturday, May 3, 1856, the publication of a Weekly Paper, to be called the DOLLAR TIMES.

The Dollar Times will be a Campaign Paper, and will contain everything of interest to the community relative to the approaching Presidential Campaign, besides a large amount of original, editorial and miscellaneous matter, correspondence, etc., carefully collated and arranged, with express reference to making a popular and interesting Family Newspaper.

The price of the Dollar Times will be placed so low, as to put into the hands of every man and family in the community.

Terms for Six Months.—Clubs.

Twenty copies for	$ 8 00
Thirty " "	12 00
Fifty " "	20 00

And a free copy to the getter up of the Club. All sent to one address.

A single copy to an address, Fifty Cents for six months; or One Dollar per annum.

All letters should be addressed to
WM. MORAN,
No. 53 South Third Street, Phila.
March 26, 1856 sm845

EVERGREEN NURSERIES.

HOBBS, WALKER & CO. offer for sale during the present fall and next spring an unusually large and varied assortment of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubbery, &c., all of their own growth, healthy, vigorous, and of good size, at prices as liberal as such trees can be had in the United States. Having established a permanent Nursery, they will spare no pains to give all who give them perfect satisfaction, and will be glad that persons desiring anything in their line would call and see for themselves. All orders must be accompanied by cash or good reference on short time. Descriptive Catalogues and prices can be had gratis by application to us, addressed to Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., enclosing a postage stamp, or to our agents, Munn & Buchanan, Main street, near the Galt House, Louisville. Our Nurseries are 12 miles from the city on the Frankfort railroad.

The leading articles of our stock consist of
20,000 to 30,000 Apple trees, standards and dwarf;
8,000 Peach trees, strong and well grown;
1,000 standard Pears;
3,000 dwarf Pears, 1 to 3 years old, extra fine;
2,000 standard and dwarf Cherries (50 varieties);
Plums, Apricots, Quinces, &c.;
20,000 Catawba Grape Vines, 1 and 2 years old;
10,000 Evergreens, of various sizes, healthy and well formed.

Also, genuine red and yellow Antwerp Raspberries, Strawberry Plants, and fine Hybrid Perpetua Roses.

October 24, 1855 sm832

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE

THESE machines have long sustained the highest reputation in the United States. The first prize—a Gold Medal—has recently been awarded to them at the great Exposition at the Palace of Industry in Paris, and thus they have the world's verdict of superiority.

Great improvements have just been added, so that they run without noise, with ease to the operator, at double the ordinary speed, so that twice as much work can be done in a day.

The greatest clothing and shoe manufactnring establishments in the country use these machines exclusively. They are competent to perform every sort of work in the most perfect style.

As there are very great numbers of interior or entirely worthless sewing machines of the Lerow and Blodgett, Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents, which have been sold, but cannot be used to any advantage, we hereby offer to receive all such machines, and also unimproved ones of our own manufacture, in exchange for new and latest improved machines, on liberal terms.

Local Agents wanted to make sales of our improved Sewing Machines. To persons properly qualified for the business, a rare and profitable employment is offered.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Principal Office, 323 Broadway, N. Y.
Branch Offices: 47 Hanover st., Boston; 142 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; 105 Baltimore st., Baltimore; 223 Walnut st. Cincinnati; 13½ St. Charles st., New Orleans; Gloversville, N. Y.; 334 Broad st., Newark, N.J.
Dec. 5, 1855. hm829

He that is taught to live upon little, owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has that has a great deal left him, does to his father's care.

Louisville Advertisements.

BONNETS, RIBBONS & FLOWERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN H. CANNON, No. 421, Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky., takes this method of announcing that he is in receipt of his *Spring Stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and General Millinery Goods*, which is large and varied, surpassing in extent and richness, any previous exhibition in Louisville.

☞Prices and terms liberal.
☞Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. CANNON.
March 26, 1856 hm845

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING HOUSE!—J. M. ARMSTRONG, 496, N. W. corner of Main and 4th Sts, Louisville, Ky., would very respectfully remind the citizens of Shelbyville and vicinity that he is now in receipt of the *MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT* of Goods in his line that has ever been exhibited in Louisville. To his personal friends and customers it is hardly necessary to state that the present stock has been selected with great care and in his usual good taste. To his *PATRONS OF SHELBY*, he would beg to return his thanks for their very liberal patronage, and would state that in his present selection, he has made *special reference to their wants.* His Goods will be sold at his usual low rates.

☞Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the latest and most desirable styles and qualities, for which orders are taken, and garments of any size and style *made* at short notice in a superior manner.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
cor 4th and Main streets, Louisville.
March 19, 1856 hm844

STONE & WARREN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *English, French, German and American* DRY GOODS,

NO. 439, south Market street, between 4th and 5th streets, Louisville, Ky., where may be found a complete assortment of all Goods in their line, at *REASONABLE PRICES.*

Also, Ladies' Mantels of every description. Our stock of Domestic Goods never was better than at the present time. We would be pleased to see our friends and the public in general, as we feel confident that we can suit all.

☞Remember that we have but one price!
Persons can then rely on obtaining good Goods, at fair prices. Call and see for yourselves. We think we can sell Goods as low as the lowest.

☞Janes, Linsey, Stockings and Socks taken in exchange for Goods.

STONE & WARREN.
Market st, 4th door below 4th, Louisville.
March 19, 1856 iy844

MILLINERY.

100 FOURTH ST. 100 FOURTH ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MRS. J. A. BEATTIE, respectfully informs the public, and especially the ladies, that she has just received, and is now opening, her Spring Stock of *PARIS MILLINERY*, comprising a splendid assortment of Dress Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, Caps, Coiffeurs, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Mitts, Laces, Embroidered Collars, Chemisettes and Sleeves, together with all other articles appertaining to the trade.

A large portion of this stock was manufactured expressly for the Paris market, and for richness of fabric and beauty and elegance of style, is greatly superior to any goods heretofore introduced into this country. Ladies are invited to call and examine.

☞Orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE.
March 19, 1856 sm844

Shelby News copy to $3 and send bill to this office. *Lou. Courier.*

J. S. HUBER. J. S. BARRET. H. W. WALTON.

HUBER, BARRET & CO.

Importers of
FRENCH CHINA,
Crockery and Glassware,
And dealers in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
For Steamboats, Hotels, and Families,
81 Fourth St., between Main and Market, Louisville.
Feb 20, 1856 tf840

FAULDS' GREAT PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC

WAREROOMS, 539 Main Street, Louisville, Ky., constantly on hand from *Forty* to *Seventy* PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, From all of the most celebrated manufacturers in this country, including Nunn & Clark's new scale instruments, which are far superior to any Piano Fortes ever exhibited in this country.

Also, Carhart, Needham & Co.'s new patent Melodeons, an instrument which should be in every family musically inclined, at prices from $45 to $200.

All Piano Fortes and Melodeons sold from my establishment are fully warranted in every respect, and sold at the lowest factory prices.

D. P. FAULDS,
Importer and Dealer in Musical Merchandise.
January 30, 1856. ta$3—837

W. H. DIX,

LUMBER MERCHANT, North side, between Jackson and Hancock streets, Louisville, Ky., has on hand a large and good assortment of dry Pine Lumber, Shingles, dressed Flooring, Joist Scantling, &c., to which he would invite the attention of builders and others in want of Lumber. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

January 30, 1856. tf837

RAMSEY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, No. 483, Main street, one door below 4th, adjoining Hayes, Craig & Co.'s corner, Louisville, Ky.

Gold and Silver Watches, every variety.

Fashionable Jewelry.—Diamond, Cameo, Gold Stone, Florentine, Mosaic, Enameled, Carbuncle, Miniature, Coral, Jet, Frosted, and Plain styles.

Bracelets,	Chains,	Needles,
Lockets,	Seals,	Thimbles,
Chatelaines,	Rings,	Scissors,
Pencils,	Pens,	Pen-Knives.

Clocks.—Thirty-day Clocks, for bank, office and parlor. Always on hand the largest assortment in the city, wholesale and retail.

Silver Ware,—We manufacture Spoons, Forks, Goblets, Cups, Masonic Jewels, and Surgical Instruments.

Mr. Jas. S. Sharrard, our Watchmaker, is an old and well known workman.

Spectacles with Fine Glasses.—A large assortment, finest imported.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Louisville, are using Ramsey & Brother's Spectacles with perfect satisfaction. We have tried Solomon's

Dr. Curtis Smith,	John C. Lane, M. D.
James Hull, Sr,	John Begg, A. B.,
J A Bayne,	Mrs. M. Hamilton,
John Patterson,	Mrs. Ann Bull.
Henry Crawford.	Mary Bull.

Dec 5, 1855 tf829

A. S. WALLACE. J. S. LITHGOW. J. HENRY THOMAS.

WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Stoves, Grates, Castings, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, and dealers in Tin Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire, Copper, Tinmen's Machines, Hand Tools, &c., No. 536, N. W. corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

April 18, 1855. too796

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

AND all others who design erecting new dwellings or refurnishing old ones, the subscribers would say:—

We are now manufacturing, and have constantly on hand, several different patterns of Cast Iron Mantels, of various styles. We have, for the last six months, been getting out our patterns, and perfecting our plans, so that we are now able to offer a better article at as low price as can be had in the East or elsewhere.

We are making Mantels in imitation of the following varieties of Marble:—

Egyptian; Sienna;
Brocatelle; Pyrenese;
Agate; Verde, Antique and Jasper.

We are also making them plain and black Enameled, and are fully prepared to suit all tastes and circumstances.

The advantages of these imitation Mantels over those of the pure Marble, are—

1st. Heat cannot affect them;
2d. Oils cannot stain them;
3d. Acids cannot injure them;
4th. They cannot be easily broken or defaced;
5th. If defaced they can be repaired and made as good as new;
6th. They can be sold at about one-third to one-half less cost;
7th. They can be so securely packed as to be transported to any part of the world.

We will warrant to sell a better article than can be bought elsewhere, more highly finished, and at as low price as in any other market in the United States.

Any good bricklayer can put these Mantels up.

Call and examine for yourselves, at the northwest corner of Third and Main street, Louisville Ky.

WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.
April 18, 1855. too796

CONSUMPTION

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY INHALATION OF MEDICATED VAPORS, BY JOHNSON STEWART ROSE, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and for years Senior Physician in the London Infirmary for diseases of the Lungs.

In this age of progress, Medical Science has contributed [illegible] the brightest jewel in her diadem, is

MEDICATED VAPOR INHALATION,

The treatment hitherto pursued in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, has been [illegible] the receptacle of nauseous compounds, oils, and a host of other nostrums, [illegible]

The disease is not in the Stomach but in the Lungs; [illegible]

When there is life, there is now assured hope for the most seemingly hopeless cases, [illegible]

I have pleasure in referring to 207 names, residents of New York and her neighborhood, [illegible] restored to vigorous health. [illegible]

The Inhaling Method is soothing, safe and speedy, [illegible]

Applicants will please state [illegible]

Recommendation by Physicians.—We, the undersigned, [illegible]

Dr. Rose deserves well of the profession for his [illegible]

RALPH STONE, M. D.	JONA. A. MOTT, M. D.
CYRUS KINGSLEY, M. D.	WM. B. AUSTIN, M. D.
ORVILLE DYOR, M. D.	GAVIN WETMORE, M. D.

☞Dr. Rose's Treatise on Consumption [illegible] Address, JOHNSON STEWART ROSE, 381 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—The new postage law [illegible] registered by the Post Master.

February 13, 1856. hm839

THE MOTHER'S RELIEF.

L. CARTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE COMPOUND, warranted a certain preventive and speedy cure of the most tedious and painful disease that mothers are afflicted with:

THE SORE BREAST.

And it is considered by those that have used it, the greatest External Remedy of the age for all kinds of Sores, Wounds, Ulcers, Bruises, Strains, Burns, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints, &c., either of man or beast. It has also proven itself to be an Infallible Remedy for Inflammatory Rheumatism and Piles.

☞Read the following testimonials as proof of its curative qualities:

This is to certify, That I was afflicted with Sore Breast for several weeks, and had some three or four of our best physicians attending me, but none could relieve me, and after lancing my breast three times without the desired effect, they concluded that it would have to come off to save my life, and had prepared their instruments to operate on my breast, when a friend advised me to try L. Carter's Compound, as she knew it to be a good remedy. I immediately sent for a box, and applied a portion of the Compound to my breast, and in less than twenty-four hours I was entirely relieved of all pain and uneasiness, and I am happy to say that a permanent cure was effected in a short time, and I can cheerfully recommend this Remedy to all mothers afflicted with Sore Breast.

Mrs. I. F. MILLER,
Short street, Lexington, Ky.

This is to certify, That we, the undersigned have used L. Carter's Compound, severally for Sore Breast, Rheumatism, Piles, Bruises, Strains, &c., and recommend to it all those afflicted with similar diseases.

SARAH KIDD, Lexington, Ky.
REBECCA GEORGE, do
EDW. TONNY, do
N. THOMPSON, do
W. ALLEN, Fayette county.

The above are only a few of the testimonials that we could give it necessary as to the efficacy of this celebrated Compound, and we do not present this article to the public as a newly gotten up nostrum, but an article that has been used in private practice successfully for the last thirty years, and has never failed to effect a permanent cure in the most severe cases, when used according to directions. Manufactured only by

L. CARTER & CO.,
Box No. 38, Lexington, Ky.

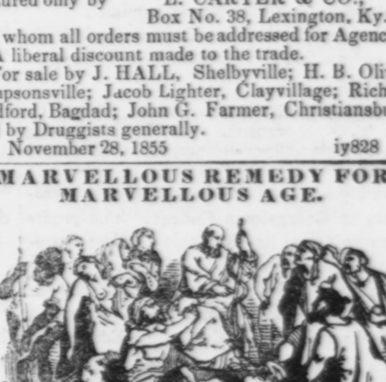
To whom all orders must be addressed for Agencies.

A liberal discount made to the trade.

For sale by J. HALL, Shelbyville; H. B. Oliver, Simpsonsville; Jacob Lighter, Clayvillage; Richard Radford, Bagdad; John G. Farmer, Christiansburg, and by Druggists generally.

November 28, 1855 iy828

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and Scorbutic Humors.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.—Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Prof. Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of twenty years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.—These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured it the Ointment be well rubbed over the parts affected and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Lumbago,	Sore Legs,
Swelled Glands	Burns	Mercurial Eruptions
Sore Breasts	Stiff Joints	
Chapped hands	Sore Heads	Ulcers
Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Venereal Sores	Fistulas	Rheumatism
Sores of all kinds	Wounds of all kinds	Gout
Salt Rheum		Sprains
Skin Diseases	Scalds	

***Sold at the Manufactories of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

January 9, 1856. eowiy—884